

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE
10 PARKS ROAD, OXFORD

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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

1949

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16, Parks Road, Oxford.



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Health Committee

Lord Mayor:

COUNCILLOR A. E. BAINES, J.P.

Chairman:

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

Members:

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ W. S. BLOFIELD
(Appointed December)

„ D. A. GOULD

„ MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.

„ MRS. M. HIGH

„ E. J. S. HINDE
(Resigned November)

„ G. HOWARD

„ B. C. ICELY

Coun. A. E. NICHOLLS

„ C. S. PLACE
(Deputy Lord Mayor)

„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P.
(Sheriff)

„ A. SOUTH, J.P.

„ MRS. A. M. STANNARD

„ H. B. WILLIAMS

Co-opted Members:

DR. B. R. BRAMWELL

DR. E. F. CLARIDGE

*Representatives of the Norwich Local
Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

CHURCHMAN HOUSE,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

June 14th, 1950.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit, as your Medical Officer of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1949.

During 1949 changes produced by the National Health Service Act, 1946, came more fully into force.

The Mass Micro-Radiography Unit on December 31st, 1948, ceased all administrative connection with the Norwich Public Health Department.

The Norwich Health Committee carried on as agents for the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the management of the Isolation Hospital, and Earlham Hall Maternity Home until March 31st and from April 1st these institutions passed completely out of the control of the Committee.

The administration of the tuberculosis work on an agency basis has continued throughout the year; the Regional Hospital Board have been responsible for 9/11ths of Dr. Boston's salary from July, 1948.

Apart from these changes, the other changes in the medical staff were that Miss M. M. Goudie, M.B., Ch.B. left us on the 31st March, 1949, and Dr. C. H. B. Lawfield joined us on the 9th May, 1949. It is of interest to point out that the department has two permanent whole-time Assisant Medical Officers who do not hold the D.P.H.

Mr. D. A. Holmes, L.D.S., one of the Assistant School Dental Officers left us on the 13th March, 1949, to go into private practice which attitude has latterly been such a feature of the Dental Service generally.

The taking over of the District Nursing Association (The Cavell Home) was finally accomplished on the 1st June, 1949. Miss Miles, the Assistant Superintendent, carried on as Superintendent until Miss Cubitt was appointed and took up duties on the 1st

December, 1949. It is very unfortunate that we have not so far yet been able to get a satisfactory Superintendent of the Domiciliary Midwives and Pupil Midwives Hostel at 4, Earlham Road with a Teacher's Diploma in spite of repeated advertisements.

It is as well to record that we are also short of Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, Physiotherapists and a Psychiatric Social Worker.

According to the Registrar General, the City's population has increased by 1000 in the year up to 119,000 these figures having their influence on the various statistical rates.

The Birth Rate continued its decline, the rate being 17.18, whereas the crude Death Rate rose slightly to 12.17 with an adjusted Death Rate of 11.07, which figure is below that for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns.

We had rather an unfortunate Maternal Mortality year with 3 deaths and a rate of 1.7 per 1000 live births. It is curious that this rise in maternal mortality should coincide with the first full year of operation of the New National Health Service Act arrangements. The Infantile Mortality Rate again showed a reduction and we are beginning to get near to the pre-war record but the neo-natal mortality rate rose slightly and so did the stillbirth rate. These two are again the responsibility of the Midwifery Service.

With regard to infectious diseases, these were again rather active. Reference is made to these in the body of the Report. Acute Poliomyelitis remained rather prominent. A disturbing feature, in this matter of the infectious diseases, is the prominence, at present of Dysentery, Food Poisoning (particularly with the salmonella typhimurium) and Jaundice. All these diseases are or can be passed on from the bowel by unwashed hands. This method of spread is common throughout the country but we do not want it happening in Norwich. The Health Committee have made efforts in propaganda towards cleaning up the food supplies. The fact that Enteric Fevers, Typhoid and Paratyphoid, have been scanty for some years suggests that there has been some improvement in the habits of the people but obviously a great deal more remains to be done. It is noteworthy that Poliomyelitis is also communicable by the same process. There must be some difference in the main habitat or in the method of distribution between the Enteric Group and the other diseases just mentioned but is it not yet certainly known what this difference is. As a relieving feature to the above, it was pleasing

be occasionally able to report to the Health Committee the complete absence throughout Norwich of Scabies, but we still get repeated importations of this minor nuisance.

The Norwich District Nursing Association i.e. The Cavell Home, was finally taken over from the Norwich District Nursing Association Voluntary Committee on June 1st, 1949, and the Home was transferred to 36, Unthank Road, which was officially opened by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on 27th July, 1949.

The Sanitary Inspectors' section, Ambulance Service, Weights and Measures Inspection, Home Helps' Service and the Mental Health Services and all the other Sections have carried on in a normal manner, with the growth expected of them. Unfortunately there has been some limitation of the work on financial grounds and there is the feeling that this Department has suffered rather heavily from the financial difficulties. Some of these various sections of the Department are specially dealt with in individual items in the body of the Report.

During the year 470 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the Medical Officers of this Department, which again shows an appreciable increase on previous years. The opinion of a consultant in a difficult case with regard to an employed officer was obtained but none with regard to manual workers.

I wish to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee for the support received during the year.

Also I wish to thank those members of the Department who have collaborated so heartily. It is a pleasure to thank Dr. D. M. Howsett, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital for her always helpful and ready collaboration.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.*

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES 1949.

Permanent Whole-Time Officers.

V. F. SOOTHILL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Aber.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.
(Commenced 9th May, 1949.)

Temporary Whole-Time Officers.

MISS M. M. GOUDIE, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.
(Left 31st March, 1949.)

Part-Time Officers.

† R. B. BOSTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.
(Chest Physician.)

† E. S. ORFORD-SMITH, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.
(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and
Assistant School Medical Officer.

† G. MAXTED, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Ophthalmic Surgeon.

† H. A. BRITAIN, M.A. (Dub.), M.B., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S.

Orthopædic Surgeon.

E. LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).

(For treatment of Scabies.)

Public Analyst.

V. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C. (Part-time).

School Dental Officers.

Senior:

. R. KNOWLES, L.D.S. (Leeds).

Assistants:

E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.).

. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow).

. A. HOLMES, L.D.S. (Bristol). (Left 13th March, 1949.)

Health Visiting Staff, etc.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Left 21st September, 1949.)

Health Visitors and School Nurses (Whole-time).

Health Visitor and School Nurse (Temporary Part-time).

Nurses in District and Minor Ailments Clinics (All Temporary—2 Whole-time and 3 Part-time).

Tuberculosis Visitor.

Orthopædic Physiotherapists.

Speech Therapist (Part-time).

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Superintendent of Home Nursing.

Clerk Attendants in Dental Clinic.

Non-qualified person engaged on the cleansing of children's heads.

Organiser of Domestic Helps.

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B. and a Certificate in General Nursing Training.

Mental Health Service.

Authorised Officers (one for relief purposes).

Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker (Mental Deficiency).

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

G. D. KIRBY, M.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Commenced 17th January, 1949.)

Sanitary Staff.

6 Inspectors all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and 5 of them the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. (There are 4 vacancies.)

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

Weights and Measures Staff.

E. E. SCOTT, Senior Inspector.

1 Assistant Inspector.

1 Qualified Assistant.

1 Unqualified Assistant

Clerical Staff.

37 Clerks.

† In the service of the Regional Hospital Board.

GENERAL

ANNUAL REPORT, 1949.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	7,89
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	126,23
Estimated Civilian Population	...	...	...	119,00
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949 according to Rate Books)	...	...	...	34,50
Rateable Value, April, 1949	...	...	...	£848,50
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated	...	...	...	£3,46

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	1920	1036	884
Illegitimate ...	125	65	60
	<u>2045</u>	<u>1101</u>	<u>944</u>

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was **17.18**; England and Wales, 16.7; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 18.7.

The rates for previous years were:—

1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
12.89	13.32	15.83	17.02	20.47	20.71	22.50	21.56	18.05

Still-Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	49	20	29
Illegitimate ...	4	1	3
	<u>53</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>32</u>

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was **25.26** (23.83 for 1948). The rate per 1000 estimated resident population was 0.45 as compared with 0.39 for England and Wales and 0.47 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.

Deaths	...	...	Total. 1448	Male. 728	Female. 720	Death Rate 12.17 per 1000 of the estimated resi- dent population.
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	0.91
Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	11.07
Death Rates—England and Wales					11.7 per 1000 population	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns				12.5	do.	

The Crude Death Rates for previous years were:—

1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
15.84	13.99	15.54	13.80	13.22	12.64	12.56	12.74	11.09

Maternal Mortality from—

(a) Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	—
(b) Other maternal causes	...	...	3

Maternal Mortality Rate	{	per 1000 live births ... per 1000 Total (live and still-) births ...	Puerperal and Post- abortive Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
			0.0	1.47	1.47
			0.0	1.43	1.43

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 total (live and still-) Births was:—(a) Abortion with Sepsis, 0.11; (b) Abortion without Sepsis, 0.05; (c) Puerperal Infections, 0.11; (d) Other causes, 0.71. Total, 0.98.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for 1948 were:—

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Causes.
Per 1000 live births	0.47	—
Per 1000 live and still-births	0.46	—

Infantile Mortality Rate:—

	1949.	1948.
All infants per 1000 live births	30.32	32.86
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	29.17	32.14
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	48.00	43.17

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1949 was:—

England and Wales, 32; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, London, 29.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:—			1949	194
All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	16.14	15.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			11	8

Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years: 0.06 per 1000 population.

Tuberculosis:—

45 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.378 per 1000 population).

4 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate 0.034 per 1000 population).

Cancer.

Malignant growths accounted for 227 deaths, with a death rate of 1.91 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1947 and 1948 were 231 and 222 respectively.

Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the Year 1949.

The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	...	1448	62	7	7	81	306	985
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
3 Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	45	—	—	—	21	18	6
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	4	—	2	—	2	—	—
8 Syphilitic diseases	...	10	2	—	—	—	7	1
9 Influenza	...	18	—	—	—	1	6	6
10 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-myelitis; Polioencephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
13 Cancer of:—								
Buccal Cavity and Œsophagus	(M)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Uterus	(F)	10	—	—	—	1	4	5
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	33	—	—	—	8	15	15

17	Diabetes	...	...	...	102	—	—	—	—	7	51	104
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	160	—	—	—	—	1	88	126
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	488	—	—	—	—	5	71	857
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	101	—	—	—	—	—	12	89
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	70	1	—	1	—	1	15	52
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	67	11	1	—	—	2	12	41
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	17	—	—	—	—	2	6	9
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	19	—	—	—	—	1	10	8
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	20	1	—	—	—	4	8	12
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	20	—	—	—	—	1	8	16
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Premature Birth	...	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
32	Congenital malformations, Birth injury, Infantile disease	...	...	...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Suicide	...	...	...	24	20	2	1	—	—	—	1
34	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	18	—	—	—	—	3	5	5
35	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	16	—	1	1	—	5	5	4
36	All Other Causes	...	...	...	24	—	1	2	—	6	5	10
					128	3	—	1	—	9	18	92

Infantile Mortality, 1949

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Period																Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Diphtheria: Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	11
	Premature Birth	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
	Congenital Defects	7	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	12
Wasting Diseases	Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

One repeatedly hears the comment that Norwich is very short of female labour. This presumably implies that a large proportion of the females of the City are, in fact, employed, including perhaps an unusual proportion of the married women with children. It is now frequently being stated at various Conferences and in the papers that owing to this employment of mothers the children are being neglected and families and households are deteriorating in various ways. This is not a new problem in Norwich and it received comment in my Annual Report of 1935, whilst the deterioration of family and home life, partly though the employment of married women, was referred to in my Annual Report of 1942. Until this problem and the problems of mental deficiency are dealt with, there will always be unsatisfactory homes and neglected children. Housing and other matters are slowly improving but the two above problems are untouched.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory situated in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. A record of the work done during the year is shown on page 76. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 43-49.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

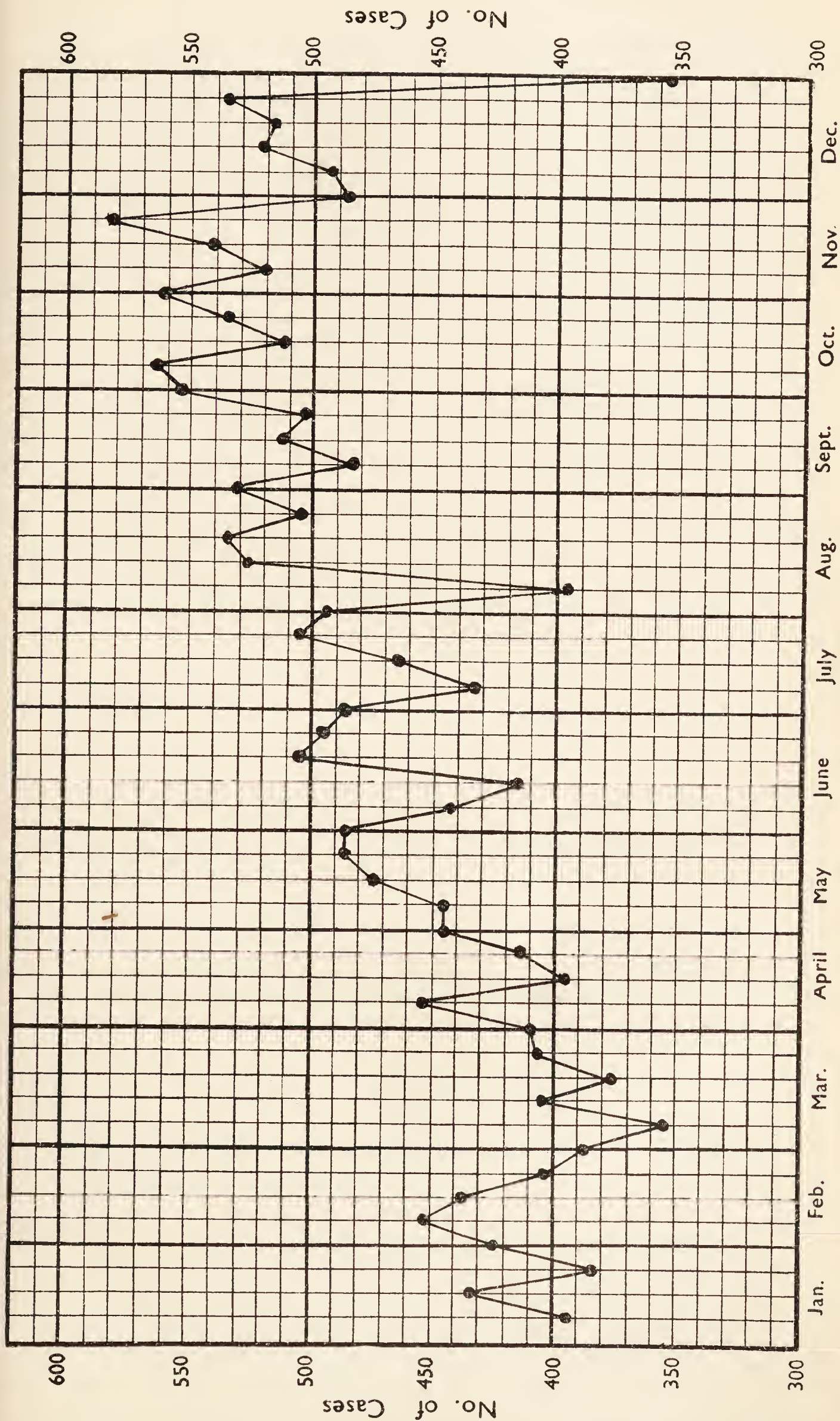
(Section 27, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

The work of the Ambulance Service continued to increase throughout the year and it is doubtful if the peak demand has yet been reached.

The National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949, which came into force on the 16th December, 1949, goes a long way towards providing for a more equitable distribution of the financial liabilities between Local Health Authorities, especially where the area of the Authority (such as Norwich) is also a "hospital centre."

(a) **Administration.** The Ambulance Service is administered by the Health Committee, and is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. For the present, at any rate, the Service is accommodated with the Fire Service in the Central Fire Station, and the day to day operation and maintenance of the vehicles is in the hands of the Chief Fire Officer.

(b) **Vehicles.** The authorised and actual fleet of vehicles is eight ambulances (four of which were new ones delivered during the year) and three sitting case cars. The need has been found for



a multi-seater vehicle to convey patients to and from the Out-Patient Departments of the local hospitals, and to replace a motor coach which has been hired to convey patients between the local hospitals and a Convalescent Home in Norfolk. One of the older ambulances therefore was converted to take either sitting cases along both sides, or stretcher cases, as required. This ambulance has proved very economical both from the manpower and the vehicle point of view. Steps were being taken at the end of the year to amend the Proposals so as to provide for a maximum of 16 vehicles.

97 journeys of 100 miles or more from Norwich were made.

(c) **Personnel.** The staff consists of 20 male and 6 female drivers and attendants. Firemen were used on 453 occasions to supplement the ambulance staff. Steps were being taken at the end of the year to increase the staff to 29.

(d) **Cases carried.** The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year.

(i) *Classification of Cases carried:—*

Classification.	Stretcher Cases.	Sitting Cases.	Total.
Accidents and sudden illnesses ...	912	524	1436
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	4688	16957	21645
Maternity Cases ...	337	694	1031
Mental Cases ...	57	102	159
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	105	—	105
Totals ...	6099	18277	24376

(ii) *No. of cases conveyed:—*

	By Local Services.	By Other L.A.s Under Mutual Assistance Schemes.	Total
By Ambulances ...	13227	193	13420
By Cars ...	10379	122	10501
By *Motor Coach or taxis ...	455	—	455
Totals ...	24061	315	24376

* Used twice weekly to convey sitting cases from local Hospitals to a Convalescent Home.

(iii) *No. of journeys made:—*

		Journeys.	Mileage.
By Ambulances	...	8830	111333
By cars	... ..	7201	123273
By motor coach or taxis	... ..	95	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	16126	234606
		<hr/>	<hr/>

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

Ambulance	...	1253
Car	... ..	133
		<hr/>
Total	...	1386
		<hr/>

HOME NURSING.

(Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

As reported in my last Annual Report the Norwich District Nursing Association had decided to hand over to the Norwich Corporation the premises known as The Cavell Home, but the arrangements collapsed as the Charity Commissioners would not give their approval.

The Association ceased their nursing activities on the 31st May, the Local Authority taking over the Nursing Staff and administering the Service as from the 1st June. On the 27th July a new District Nurses' Home was opened by the Lord Mayor at 36, Unthank Road, Norwich, the premises being called "Cavell Home."

Between the 1st January and 31st May, the Norwich District Nursing Association staff paid 17285 visits to 773 patients and from the 1st June, 23514 visits were paid to 812 patients, a total of 40,799 visits to 1585 patients for the whole year.

On the 31st December the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 11 whole-time and 2 part-time nurses; a male nurse had been appointed to start in 1950. The authorised establishment is a Superintendent and 16 nurses.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

The scheme provides for an Organiser and the equivalent of 60 whole-time Domestic Helps to provide domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any

person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944.

Uniform consisting of overalls, cap, badge and gloves is provided, and where appropriate, the Helps also receive travelling allowances. Recipients of assistance are required to contribute towards the cost in accordance with their means as assessed under a scale adopted by the Council.

During the year, assistance has been given in 183 maternity cases and in 197 other cases. In all but 14 instances the applicants were asked to contribute towards the cost.

The establishment was steadily built up throughout the year and on the 31st December consisted of an Organiser, 31 whole-time and 25 (equivalent to 13 whole-time) part-time Helps. In addition 10 part-time Helps were assisting in the homes of blind persons.

Although the Service has expanded greatly during the year, difficulty has been experienced from time to time in meeting requests for assistance.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

During 1949 the Health Committee authorised me, in conjunction with the Director of Education, to arrange for the showing of Health Education Films to adult audiences at certain schools. The films selected were:—

- 1 “Old Wives’ Tales”
- “Your Children’s Ears”
- “Your Children and You”

and two films of topical interest. These were obtained from the Central Office of Information. The programme was carried out by the Films Officer. The attendance, on the whole, was satisfactory.

Appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education were purchased and distributed amongst the Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and various departments of the Council. The Empire Marketing Board hoardings, which were handed over to the Council, were freely used for the display of Health Education posters. The Central Council’s poster E.M.B. 68 “Clean Hands—Safe Food” was displayed on various poster sites over the city.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(a) **The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution is a General Hospital with a large Out-patient Department. It has a total of 440 beds, including 22 for eye cases and the daily average number of beds occupied was 400, compared with 389 in 1948.

Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated throughout the year at this hospital, jointly with those from Norfolk (see page 85).

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital,** which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has 80 beds, and admits boys under eleven years and girls under twelve years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. There is also an Out-Patient Department. The average daily number of beds occupied was 58 compared with 62 in 1948.

(c) **The West Norwich Hospital** (Formerly Woodland Hospital). This Institution is a General Hospital, with 304 beds. The daily average number of beds occupied was 227, compared with 213 in 1948. The Local Authority acted as Agents for the administration of this hospital for the Regional Hospital Board up to the 31st March 1949; on the 1st April the Local Hospital Management Committee took over its administration.

(d) **The Isolation Hospital** has 94 beds, allowing 144 square feet per bed, but actually more can be accommodated. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The daily average number of beds occupied was 40 compared with 42 in 1948. The Local Authority acted as Agents for the administration of this hospital for the Regional Hospital Board up to the 31st March 1949; on the 1st April, the Local Hospital Management Committee took over its administration.

(e) **The Mental Hospital** has 343 beds for males and 523 for females, including an Admission Unit with accommodation for 30 male and 30 female patients.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See pages 89-92.

(g) **The Maternity Home** at Earlham Hall has 21 lying-in, 1 admission, 2 separation and 3 labour beds. The daily average number of beds occupied was 14.

The Local Authority acted as Agents for the administration of the Home for the Regional Hospital Board up to the 31st March 1949; on the 1st April the Local Hospital Management Committee took over its administration.

(h) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** See page 83.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water. The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year.

The water was subjected to pre-filtration, chloramination, aeration, sedimentation assisted in part by coagulation, partly slow sand and partly rapid sand filtration, part treatment with activated carbon and, finally, disinfection by chlorine. Copper sulphate treatment was also used during part of the year for the control of algal growths.

Daily bacteriological examinations of the City's piped water supply as supplied to the consumer were carried out in the Public Health Laboratory; the Public Analyst and the Water Department's own Chemist (appointed towards the end of 1948) carrying out examinations of the waters at the various stages of the treatment. During the year 305 bacteriological examinations were made, one of which was reported to be unsatisfactory for a chlorinated water supply. This sample, nevertheless, would have been classified as satisfactory for an ordinary piped water supply. A sample taken at the same time from the tap in the Water Department's own laboratory and examined by their Chemist proved highly satisfactory.

Monthly chemical examinations of the City's water supply and quarterly examinations of river water and water from the sedimentation reservoir before filtration are made, with additional examinations if necessary. A summary of the results of the routine examinations is shown on pages 28 and 29.

Further, in an effort to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply, the Water Committee has instructed that employees who are in a position to pollute the water should be medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and that if any of these employees are absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate be sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. During the year 10 newly appointed employees were examined and 17 examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The majority of the population obtain their water from the City's supply, those not doing so being almost negligible.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under:—

	City and County	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains ...	12	203
Mains removed in City ...	—	15
Total length of system ...	304	847

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY ANALYSES OF WATER

(a) taken from Tap in Laboratory, or (b) collected from Intake, during 1949.

Date.	Total Solids in Solution.	Ammonia.		Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Hardness.		Physical Characters.
		Saline.	Albuminoid.							Total.	Permanent.	
(a) January 1st ...	43.4	.012	.009	3.45	.36	Nil.	.106	—	—	30.8	8.7	Clear Colour 4.5°
(a) February 1st ...	45.0	.063	.009	3.6	.36	Nil.	.119	—	—	29.7	9.7	Clear Colour 7.5°
(b) March 7th ...	42.3	.001	.013	3.6	.50	.001	*.152	15.5	.33	28.6	7.8	—
(a) April 1st ...	41.0	.001	.009	3.6	.24	Nil.	.122	—	—	28.3	9.4	Clear Colour 6°
(a) May 2nd ...	35.5	trace	.009	3.6	.24	Nil.	.121	—	—	25.1	9.3	—
(b) May 30th ...	38.0	.001	.027	3.1	.29	.008	*.260	13.9	.26	23.6	5.0	Clear Colour 6°

Date.	Total Solids in Solution	Saline.	Albuminoi	Chlorine.	Nitrogen Nitrates.	Nitrites.	Oxygen ab- sorbed in hrs. at 37	Lime.	Magnesia.	Total.	Permanen	Physical Characters
(b) June 28th ...	27.8	.004	.037	3.3	38	.001	.216	9.5	.13	18.0	5.2	—
(b) July 25th ...	32.4	.005	.026	3.3	1.57	.002	.284	13.1	.67	20.0	6.5	—
(b) September 5th	31.8	.003	.027	3.5	1.54	.001	.208	11.9	.25	21.0	5.8	—
(b) October 3rd ...	36.8	.003	.026	3.4	1.08	.001	185	13.6	.25	25.0	6.8	—
(b) November 7th	42.8	.004	.027	3.5	.41	trace	*.217	16.1	.67	33.6	9.8	—
(b) December 5th	—	.006	.024	3.3	.57	trace	.233	—	—	30.6	10.0	—

The chemical results are stated in parts per 100,000, which may be altered to grains per gallon by multiplying the figures by 0.7.

* Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.

Drainage and Sewerage. The City Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

Sewerage Works.

During the year ended 31st December, 1949, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City, comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found upon examination to be defective, in the undermentioned streets:—

St. George Street, Old Palace Road, Grove Walk, Drayton Road, Shadwell Street, St. Andrew's Plain, Jessopp Road, Maidstone Road, Swansea Road, Gurney Road and Adelaide Street.

Works to mitigate surface water flooding have been completed in the following roads:—

Hall Road and Newmarket Road.

Soil and surface water sewers have been constructed in Leopold Road and Leopold Close, the cesspools to the houses abandoned and the houses connected to the new sewers.

Sewers have been or are being laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as:—

Earlham West, South Park Avenue, Cooper Lane, The Woodlands, and Lakenham Road.

Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.

The construction by Direct Labour of the first section of the Yare Valley Main Drainage Scheme (Trowse Pumping Station to Cooper Lane) has been completed. Work on the second section (Cooper Lane to Eaton) commenced in July and is about one-third completed.

The construction of the Experimental Double Filtration Plant at the Whitlingham Sewage Farm was finished and the plant brought into operation in August. Experimental work is proceeding and very satisfactory results are being obtained.

Dredging of the River Yare for a length of 700 feet upstream and downstream of the point where the effluent pipe from the Sewage Farm discharges into the river was carried out in the late Autumn.

during the year an additional 107 acres of land has been brought into operation at the Whitlingham Sewage Farm for the treatment of sewage.

Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.

The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows:—

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

Approximately 21,145 tons of waste material, house and trade refuse, were collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip.

In addition, 5443 tonnage loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at the Refuse Tip by private firms, a charge being made on this according to the tonnage of the vehicles.

1238 dogs and 1378 cats were incinerated in the Kitchen Waste at boiler fire or buried at Harford.

Emptying of Cesspools.

There are 211 cesspools in the City. These were emptied at frequent intervals and a total of 5489 loads were removed and disposed of through the City sewers.

53 loads of privy bin refuse were removed.

Collection of Kitchen Waste and Salvage.

A total of 1818 tons 6½ cwt. of raw kitchen waste was collected during the year. This was processed into 1136½ tons of concentrated and sold to pig and poultry keepers for the sum of £6094 13s.

Other salvage collected during the year is as follows:—

	Amount Collected Tons	Approximate Value £
Paper	279	1808
Metals	24	211
Textiles, etc. ...	51	1230
Bottles, Jars, Bones, etc. ...	41	240
	<hr/> 395 <hr/>	<hr/> 3489 <hr/>

Refuse Department Vehicles.

During the year the vehicles remaining on order from previous year were delivered. These were 4 Karrier Refuse Collection vehicles and 1 Dennis Cesspool Emptyer. At the end of the year the fleet consisted of:—

- 16 Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles
- 4 Dennis Refuse Collection Vehicles
- 1 Bedford Night Soil Vehicle
- 3 Commer Cesspool Emptyers
- 1 Karrier Cesspool Emptyer
- 1 Dennis Cesspool Emptyer
- 6 Morris Commercial Lorries
- 2 Muir-Hill Dumpers
- 2 Aveling-Barford Calf-dozers

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the principal work of Sanitary Department during the year, and action taken under various Public Health and Housing Acts, or Bye-laws:—

- 3063 Nuisances detected.
- 401 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 1419 Preliminary Notices served.
- 4406 Premises re-inspected.
- 3262 Nuisances have been abated.
- 967 Special complaints have been received and premises have been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with:—

- 9 Unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
- 137 Choked drains.
- 57 Defective drains.
- 694 Insufficient dustbins.
- 158 Defective water closets.
- 201 Defective eaves, gutters and rainwater pipes.
- 35 Sinkwaste pipes, defective or not disconnected.
- 655 Houses with defective roofs, walls, etc.

The Norwich Magistrates made an Order requiring a householder to cleanse, disinfect, and redecorate his premises. This order was not complied with and at a later hearing a fine of 10/- was imposed.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones ...	12
Fellmongers	2
Fat Melter	1
Tripe Boiler	1
Waterproofing	1
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

2 visits were made to houses let-in-lodgings, and 6 to common lodging houses. 269 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held; 96 drains were tested, of which 57 were found to be defective; 10 were reconstructed.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

27 inspections of tents, vans and sheds have been made to ensure that proper sanitary conveniences and sufficient water supply were provided as specified in the Bye-laws.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

During the year 26 inspections were made and, on the whole, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Four ratcatchers were employed throughout the year, sewer treatment being carried out by them in addition to their normal duties.

The following Tables show the amount of work done and the estimated results obtained:—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total
New complaints ...	866	79	23	96
Premises dealt with ...	1515	159	66	174
Premises cleared ...	729	82	32	84
Follow-up treatment ...	786	77	34	89
Total No. of pre-bait points laid ...	3517	1555	246	531
Total No. of points from which pre-bait taken ...	1667	681	90	243
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 2 ozs.) ...	1895	730 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	265
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 4 ozs.) ...	557 $\frac{1}{2}$	335 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	90
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	1913 $\frac{3}{4}$	330	353 $\frac{1}{4}$	259
Points from which poison bait taken ...	1136	503	56	169
Amount of Poison bait taken (@ 4 ozs.) ...	281 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Amount of Poison bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Number of holes gassed ...	44	—	8	5
Number of dead rats found	97	34	2	13
Estimated No. of rats killed	2819	1631	125	457

Block Treatment in conjunction with the Sewer Rat Campaign

Number of manholes baited ...	4824
Number of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken ...	1024
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	2745 oz
Number of manholes re-visited after poison baiting ...	1527
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken	977
Total amount of poison bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	324 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Number of dead rats found ...	12
Estimated number of rats killed from the 1527 manholes inspected ...	2891

In addition special treatment was carried out at premises in the City with the following results:—

Number of points laid ...	104
Number of points from which pre-bait taken ...	46
Amount of pre-bait taken ...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Number of points from which poison bait taken ...	37
Amount of poison bait taken ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
Number of dead rats found ...	11
Estimated number of rats killed ...	300

Private Drains.

Number of manholes baited	154	
Number of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken	27	
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	88	ozs.
Number of manholes re-visited after poison baiting	86	
Number of manholes from which poison bait taken	9	
Amount of poison bait taken (@ 6 ozs.) ...	2½	ozs.
Number of dead rats found	—	
Estimated number of rats killed from the 86 man-holes inspected	27	

Piggeries.

8 visits have been made to piggeries, and repairs carried out at the request of the Inspectors.

Factories.

Total number of factories using mechanical power ...	531
Total number of factories not using mechanical power	101

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	155	16	—
Factories without mechanical power	55	2	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Totals	210	18	—

Defects.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Reme- died.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Insufficient sanitary convenience	1	2	1
Unsuitable or defective convenience	5	5	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—
Other offences	6	7	5
Totals	14	16	6

Five factories are obtaining their water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined periodically by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Outworkers.

In February, 593 outworkers were notified, and in August 787 were notified (747 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, 39 with crackers, and 1 with brush making). The majority of the names appeared on both lists. One case of Scarlet Fever was notified and the premises were fumigated.

Restaurant Kitchens.

213 visits have been made to restaurant kitchens, and these were found to be kept in a reasonably clean and proper condition.

Shops and Offices.

The following is a synopsis of the inspections made during the year:—

Premises.		Inspections.	Re-in- spections.	Notices or Letters sent.
Shops	...	276	614	76
Offices	...	10	3	—
		—	—	—
Totals	...	286	617	76
		—	—	—

The following contraventions have been abated during the year:—

- 7 Insufficient water closet accommodation.
- 2 Insufficient light to sanitary convenience.
- 11 Sanitary convenience dirty or defective.
- 1 No proper washing facilities.
- 3 Seating accommodation form not displayed.
- 15 Form *re* Shops Acts provisions not displayed.
- 13 Notices *re* half-day closing not displayed.
- 8 Premises defective or dirty.
- 3 Notices *re* Sunday partial closing not displayed.
- 1 Staff not having weekly half-day holiday.
- 21 No hot water supply or insufficient hot water supply.
- 2 Sanitary convenience not ventilated.
- 1 No intervening ventilated space to sanitary convenience.
- 2 No heating in shop.
- 14 Notices *re* Assistants' half-day holiday not displayed.
- 7 Notices indicating sex for which W.C. intended not displayed.

Merchandise Marks Acts.

5 market traders and 4 shopkeepers were summoned for exposing for sale imported tomatoes which did not bear an indication of origin. 8 defendants were each fined £1 and the other was granted an absolute discharge.

Open-Air Baths.

Lakenham Bath. 5 samples were taken on 3 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis, with the following results:—

2 samples were of poor organic quality, not considered unfit for bathing, although not of the highest standard of purity. 3 samples were unsatisfactory, the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. being 600 in one case and at least 1800 in the two others.

Eagle Bath. 5 samples were taken on 3 occasions with the following results:—

2 samples were of poor organic quality, not considered unfit for bathing, although not of the highest standard of purity. 3 samples were unsatisfactory, the probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 ml. being 350 in one case and at least 1800 in the two others.

Private Swimming Baths. None open during the year.

Weights and Measures Section.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures submits an Annual Report on the work of his Section of the Department to the Health Committee.

The following is a general summary table.

	Premises visited.	Remarks.
Outdoor Inspections of apparatus	2448	premises should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine	1143	
Surprise and Second Visits	103	
Petrol Pumps	59	premises, with a total of 165 pumps, should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine	57	
Surprise and Second Visits	7	
Carried forward ...	1310	

	Premises visited.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	1310	
Sale of Food Inspections — Retailers		1496 premises are liable to inspection.
Routine ...	355	
Surprise and Second Visits ...	1	
Sale of Food Inspections — Wholesalers		38 premises are liable to inspection.
Routine ...	20	
Surprise and Second Visits ...	10	
Labelling Order Inspections ...	281	1522 premises are liable to inspection.
Coal and other solid Fuels ...	54	49 merchants are registered for coal and other fuels. In addition to the weighing apparatus at the yards, the Inspector can check deliveries anywhere. It is not known how many wood merchants are operating.
Sand and Ballast ...	1	56 owners of calibrated vehicles are registered with approximately 261 vehicles between them, of which 57 were inspected. Other owners, with registered offices outside Norwich, use vehicles within the City boundary.
Merchandise Marks Act ...	9	This Act can be used for any goods where the question of false trade description arises.
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2041</u>	

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of verification duties involving visits to scalemakers, factories, shops and garages to test 185 heavy weighing machines and petrol pumps. It is also exclusive of periods spent in observation of markets, shops, fuel merchants and street traders for which no definite figures can be given.

All the above work is in addition to 5017 verifications in the office of scales weights and measures which were new or had been repaired and the verification of 2065 gas meters.

Canal Boats.

The number of canal boats registered is 6, including one propelled by motor, all of which are believed to be in use. No fresh registrations occurred in 1949. The Inspector of canal boats inspected all the boats monthly during the year, and states that he found them all clean and well kept. There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations, no case of infectious disease occurred, and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING.

Home Clearance Operations.

37 families were re-housed in 1949 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister, 4 families from areas which have not yet received the Minister's confirmation, and 7 families from individual unfit houses.

Eviction and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1949.

Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:—

Demolition Orders ...	...	...	Nil
Closing Orders ...	...	...	6
Undertakings Not to Re-let ...	...	...	3
Total ...			9

31 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grant rent rebates in accordance with an approved scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis.

Statistics.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

			Number erected by	
			Local Authority.	Other bodies and persons.
New houses and flats ...	...	...	420	133
Conversions and Adaptations—				
Family Units ...	...	...	—	13
Rebuilding War Destroyed Houses ...	...	...	—	25
Repair of Badly War Damaged and Unoccupied Houses ...	...	...	—	8
Total ...			420	179

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 392

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 822

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 63

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 70

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 164

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 130

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices (by owners or by the Local Authority in default of owners)

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 33

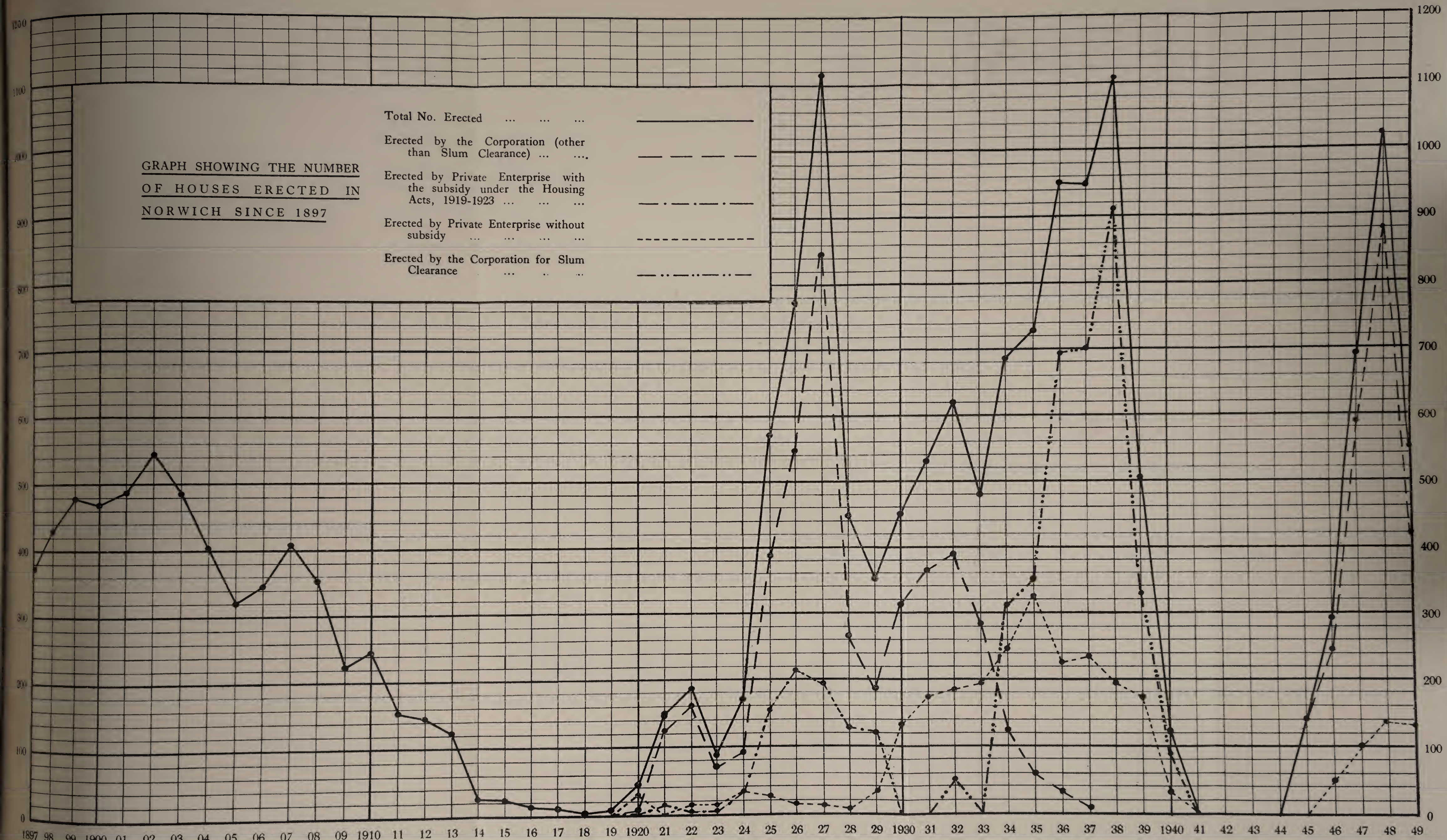
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) by owners (including 493 in respect of which notices were served in 1947 and 1948) ... 60

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... 4

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER
OF HOUSES ERECTED IN
NORWICH SINCE 1897

Total No. Erected	...	...	...	—
Erected by the Corporation (other than Slum Clearance)	...	....	....	- - - - -
Erected by Private Enterprise with the subsidy under the Housing Acts, 1919-1923	...	...	...	- . . . .
Erected by Private Enterprise without subsidy	...	...	...	- - - - -
Erected by the Corporation for Slum Clearance	...	...	...	- . . . .



C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	...	...	...	3

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	3
Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or Undertakings had been accepted, and which were demolished	...	...	...	2

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Note:—The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and to those cases of over-crowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	99
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	175
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	591
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	33
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	33
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	161
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-house have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1949 there were some 26 Unsatisfactory Households under consideration by the Health (Unsatisfactory Households) Sub-Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Adviser also visited 19 of these and made 871 visits. I am able to report that there has been sufficient improvement in 6 instances to enable the Committee to remove them from the records. In other cases some improvement has taken place.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 —1939.

A number of cases were dealt with by the Town Clerk and the Citizens' Advice Bureau. Representations have been made to the landlord where a greater rent has been charged than was legally payable.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

There were no applications for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936. One licence was cancelled during the year and on 31st December, 9 licences were valid.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

8 Council houses and 9 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. These were treated with D.D.T. or other suitable fumigators.

NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 81.

No action was taken under this Section during 1949.

COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

On the recommendation of the Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, 8 cases were referred to the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section during 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 21.

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodical visits to five Hostels for the Aged and Infirm which are administered by the Corporation.

SPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The quality of milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Keepers numbered 4, with approximately 130 cows. 53 dairymen of milk reside in the City, and 20 outside. The Inspectors made 143 inspections of dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops.

Licences were granted as follows:—Producers of Accredited Milk, 1; Retailers of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 4; Retailers of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, 26; Retailers of Pasteurised Milk, 11.

23 samples of Tuberculin tested milk were bacteriologically examined. Of these, 4 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 4 failed to pass the B. Coli. test.

5 samples of Accredited milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

72 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 9 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 5 failed to pass the phosphatase test.

61 samples of T.T. Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 9 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 5 failed to pass the phosphatase test. The vendors were notified in those cases in which the samples were not up to standard.

18 samples of Ordinary Milk were bacteriologically examined, of which 12 were not up to the standard of Accredited Milk.

181 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis, and in only 5 cases was the milk-fat content found to be not up to standard.

57 samples were taken of milk (11 T.T., 7 Past., 3 T.T. Past., 1 Accredited, and 34 Ordinary) supplied by producers residing outside the City for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were negative.

10 samples of milk (1 Accredited and 9 Ordinary) supplied by producers inside the City were taken for examination by animal inoculation for the presence of Tubercle bacilli. One sample was positive; a series of samples were taken from the herd in question and the final report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stated that two cows had been sent to the Collecting Centre after the first check tests and these may have been responsible for the positive sample. All other samples, completing the sampling of the herd, were returned negative.

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES, AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED, AND DESTROYED, FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcasses and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
1 CATTLE—																
Abscesses ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	140	15	2	27	1	2	—	—	—
Actinomycosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Acute Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	65
Inflammation ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Œdema ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentastomum Denticulatum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	3	4	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION		Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
KIND OF ANIMAL																	
Cattle	...	55	44	—	1	7	310	—	65	451	184	612	1	—	310	—	5
Calves	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	3	87	—	—	11	—	—
TOTALS		56	44	—	1	7	321	—	66	453	187	699	1	—	321	—	5

SUMMARY.

Tuberculosis	...	56	44	—	1	7	321	—	66	453	187	699	1	—	321	—	5
Other Diseases	...	14	2	1	2	27	29	23	1125	342	6	239½	10	7	29	—	65
TOTALS		70	46	1	3	34	350	23	1191	795	193	938½	11	7	350	—	70

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for human food is collected by a contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 223 visits were made to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered therein were inspected.

The following analysis shows the number of animals inspected and particulars relating to the meat condemned:—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	2129	919	1561	5885	288
<i>All diseases except T.B.</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	3	1	5	3	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	725	305	4	294	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than T.B.	34.19	33.29	0.57	5.04	5.20
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	24	31	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	373	375	1	—	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	18.64	38.73	0.06	0.0	4.51

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption comprised the following:—

949 tins meat, 4 jars meat extract, 4751 tins milk, 1810 tins and jars fish and fish cakes, 2 tins fish balls, 260 tins soup, 253 packets soup powder, 2626 tins vegetables, 54 tins fruit juice, 668 tins fruit, 159 tins tomatoes and tomato juice, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. tomatoes, 534 tins or jars meat and fish paste, 827 tins or jars jam and marmalade, 36 tins apple sauce, 13561 eggs, 11 tins or jars and 11 lbs. mincemeat, 463 lbs. and 152 packets cereals, 2610 jars pickles, 202 packets jelly and blanc-mange powder, 238 packets pudding and cake mixture, 4181 lbs. flour $2790\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. beef, 87 lbs. tongue roots, $828\frac{1}{2}$ stones fish, 1015 bottles or jars salad cream, 2515 jars gherkins, 138 bottles sauce, 27 packets gravy powder, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cartons and $155\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. cheese, $704\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pork, 43 tins spaghetti, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and 14 packets or tins dried egg, 30 lbs. liquid egg, 93 tins and 87 lbs. rabbit, 20 rabbits, 11 barrels, 2 peds, 5 stone crabs, 2 bags, 3 cwts., 27 pecks, 8 gallons shrimps, 196 lbs. prawns, 134 tins hors d'œuvres, 20 bottles coffee and coffee essence, 1600 lbs. macaroni, 11 jars chutney, 36 tins Christmas pudding, 7 tins milk pudding, 12 lbs. pudding, 14 jars honey, 8 lbs. butter, 79 lbs. and 14 packets salt, 130 lbs. peas, $79\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. biscuits, 25 packets custard powder, 53 lbs. sugar, 6 tins pate de fois, 1 bottle olives, 1 bottle rennet, 1 bottle almond oil, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. sweets, 2 tins sponge pudding, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. kidney fat, 220 lbs. sausages, 150 lbs. cake, 2 tins mushrooms, 8 lbs. lard, $12\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. dried fruit, 5 lbs. cocoa, 7 lbs. baking powder, 18 packets and 1 jar ginger, 104 tins rhubarb, 6 jars horseradish, 2 tins barley crystals, 1 jar chocolate spread, 3 tins baby food, 3 packets junket powder $303\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. bacon, 22 jars jellies, $98\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. haslet, 672 boxes William pears, 142 chocolate tea cakes, 1 cwt. cornflour, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. sausage rusk, 34 tins mustard, 1 jar mayonnaise, 2 bottles cordial, 113 jars sandwich spread, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. tea, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. liver, 8 lbs. mutton fat, 32 chickens, 3 lbs. suet, $190\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chicken, 50 tins onion powder, 1 tin calves foot jelly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. prunes, 2 tins date pudding, 18 tins sweet corn, 4 tins treacle pudding, 1 tin molasses, 1 bottle ginger wine, 1 tin Bournvita, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. mutton, 6 packets sweet fat, 4 jars malted milk, 3 geese, 40 lbs. flour confectionery.

Bakehouses.

There were 75 bakehouses on the register, and 109 visits were made to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out, and the premises kept in as reasonably a satisfactory condition as there are powers to enforce.

(c) Adulteration, etc.

199 samples of Food and Drugs—121 taken informally—were submitted for analysis. The following informal samples were found to be adulterated:—1 Shredded Suet, 1 Ice-cream, 1 Sugar, 1 Fish Paste, 1 Dried Egg Powder, and 1 Salad Cream.

4 formal samples of milk were found to be adulterated. In two cases the deficiency was extremely small; in the third case a letter of warning was sent, and in the other legal proceedings were instituted. The case was dismissed.

1 formal sample of salad cream was found to be adulterated. The shopkeeper was acquitted of selling salad cream not containing the prescribed vegetable oil content, and the manufacturers of the salad cream were fined £5 with £1 1s. 0d. costs.

An ice-cream vendor and his assistant were fined £5 and £2 respectively for failing to protect ice-cream from contamination during its distribution. The vendor was also fined £1 for carrying on the business of an ice-cream vendor without being registered by the Corporation.

A shopkeeper was fined a total of £40 for wasting food, possessing food which was unfit for human consumption, and using rooms which did not comply with the Food and Drugs Act requirements of cleanliness.

A local firm was fined a total of £30 in respect of a charge of selling milk which was unfit for human consumption.

154 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process; 1 was not up to standard and a formal sample was consequently taken.

178 samples of ice-cream were bacteriologically examined.

The total number of registered premises is:—Ice-cream, 292; preserved meat, 179. 872 visits were made to ice-cream premises, and 489 to preserved meat premises.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

**SECTIONS 22, 23 and 24, NATIONAL HEALTH
SERVICE ACT, 1946**

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

(Section 22).

No marked changes occurred during the year in the services provided for mothers and children.

On the 1st April the Hospital Management Committee took over the full administration of the Local Hospitals and the Maternity Home. Bookings however for the admission of maternity cases to institutions continue to be made at the Municipal Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. Preference is given to those cases (a) who had previous medical complications or (b) who are liable to have complications in the current confinement or (c) whose home conditions are unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. The Local Health Authority continues to carry out ante-natal examinations but the Hospital Management Committee also arranges for at least two ante-natal examinations to be given at their clinics.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

An additional weekly Ante-natal Session with a Medical Officer in charge was commenced in February at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. The arrangements at the end of the year were as under:—

(i) *Clinics with Medical Officer in Charge.* 5 ante-natal and 1 post-natal session are held at 4, Earlham Road, each week. Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held twice monthly at Lakenham, Larkman Lane Infants' School, Catton Grove Infants' School, George White and the Stuart Schools. Ante-natal attendances at these Clinics were as follows:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session).
4, Earlham Road ...	885	5595	22
Catton Grove ...	220	499	21
Larkman Lane ...	273	619	26
Lakenham ...	198	485	20
George White ...	114	302	13
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	101	252	11
Totals ...	1791	7752	21

1444 of the women who attended were new cases. In 1948 1781 women made 8233 attendances.

(ii) *Clinics with Midwife in Charge.* Ante-natal Clinics with a midwife only in attendance are held weekly and another session twice monthly at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road; twice monthly at Larkman Lane Infants', Catton Grove and the Stuart Schools and at Lakenham. Mothers attended these Clinics as under during the year:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.	No. of attendances.	Average attendance (per session).
4, Earlham Road ...	96	334	5
Catton Grove ...	138	323	15
Larkman Lane ...	196	567	25
Lakenham ...	133	346	14
Thorpe (The Stuart School) ...	64	156	7
Totals ...	627	1726	10

In 1948, 489 patients made 2008 attendances.

Investigation of certain bloods for grouping, Rh. Factor and Khan Test was carried out by arrangement with the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge.

995 Khan Tests were done, 7(0.7%) of which proved positive.

Of the 995 specimens investigated for Rh. Factor, 768 (77.2%) were Rh. positive and 227 (22.8%) were Rh. negative. Since the investigations were started in October, 1947, a total of 2,725 investigations have been made; 2,161 (79.3%) were Rh. positive and 564 (20.7%) were Rh. negative.

429 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for Wasserman tests with the following results:—5 positive, 1 doubtful and 423 negative. Smears for examination for gonococcal infection were also examined at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The 5 mothers who gave positive results received treatment. One of these mothers gave birth to a healthy live infant, and one who commenced treatment late in pregnancy gave birth to a still-born premature infant. Three were still pregnant at the end of the year.

The mother who had a doubtful result had a further W.R. test which gave a negative result. This mother was still pregnant at the end of the year.

(iii) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as under:—

Clinic.	No. of Mothers attended.		No. of attendances.
4, Earlham Road	...	242	517
Catton Grove	...	25	43
Larkman Lane	...	27	50
Lakenham	...	14	18
George White	...	22	31
Thorpe (The Stuart School)	...	—	—
Totals	...	330	659

In 1948, 298 patients made 586 attendances.

Ante-natal Clinics are also held twice weekly at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local Institutions attend. The secretary of the Hospital states that 1307 women made 2744 attendances at these Clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits are issued free of charge to domiciliary maternity cases. During the year 963 outfits were distributed.

Infant Welfare Centres.

An additional Infant Welfare Centre was opened at The Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place, on Friday, 15th July. At the same time one of the sessions held at the Lakenham Centre was discontinued. In one or two other cases the days on which Centres were open were re-arranged. At the end of the year some progress was being made concerning the erection of an ad hoc building on the new Tuckswood Housing Estate.

There are 11 Centres which are open for 15 sessions each week. The attendances at these Centres were as follows:—

Attendances—	1949.	1948.
By children under 1 year	23499	25056
By children between 1 and 2 years	10606	11352
By children between 2 and 5 years	15560	13025
Totals	49665	49433

CHART No. 1.
INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-49

BIRTH
RATE PER
1000 POP
30

INFANTILE
MORTALITY
RATE PER
1000 LIVE
BIRTHS.

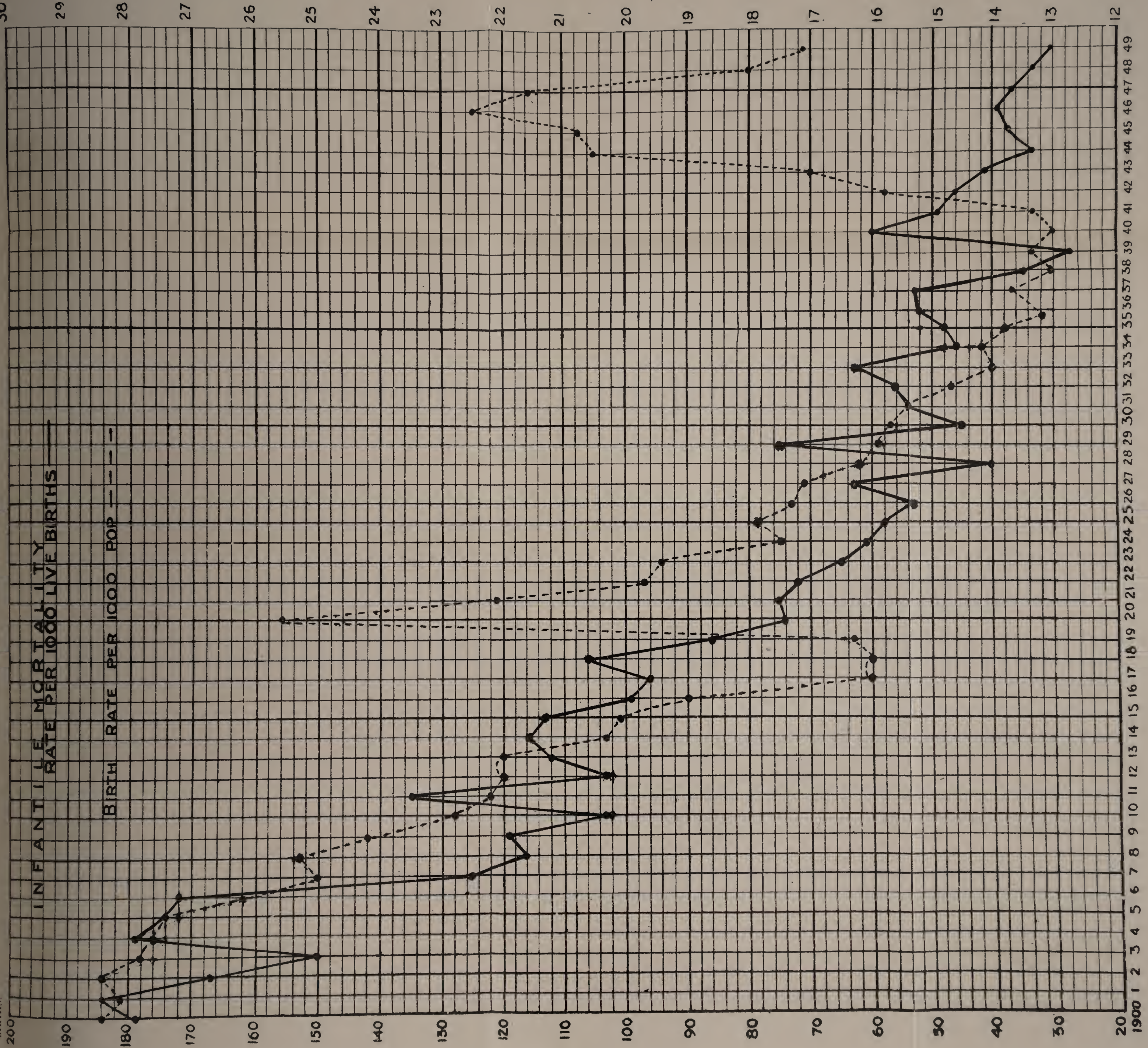
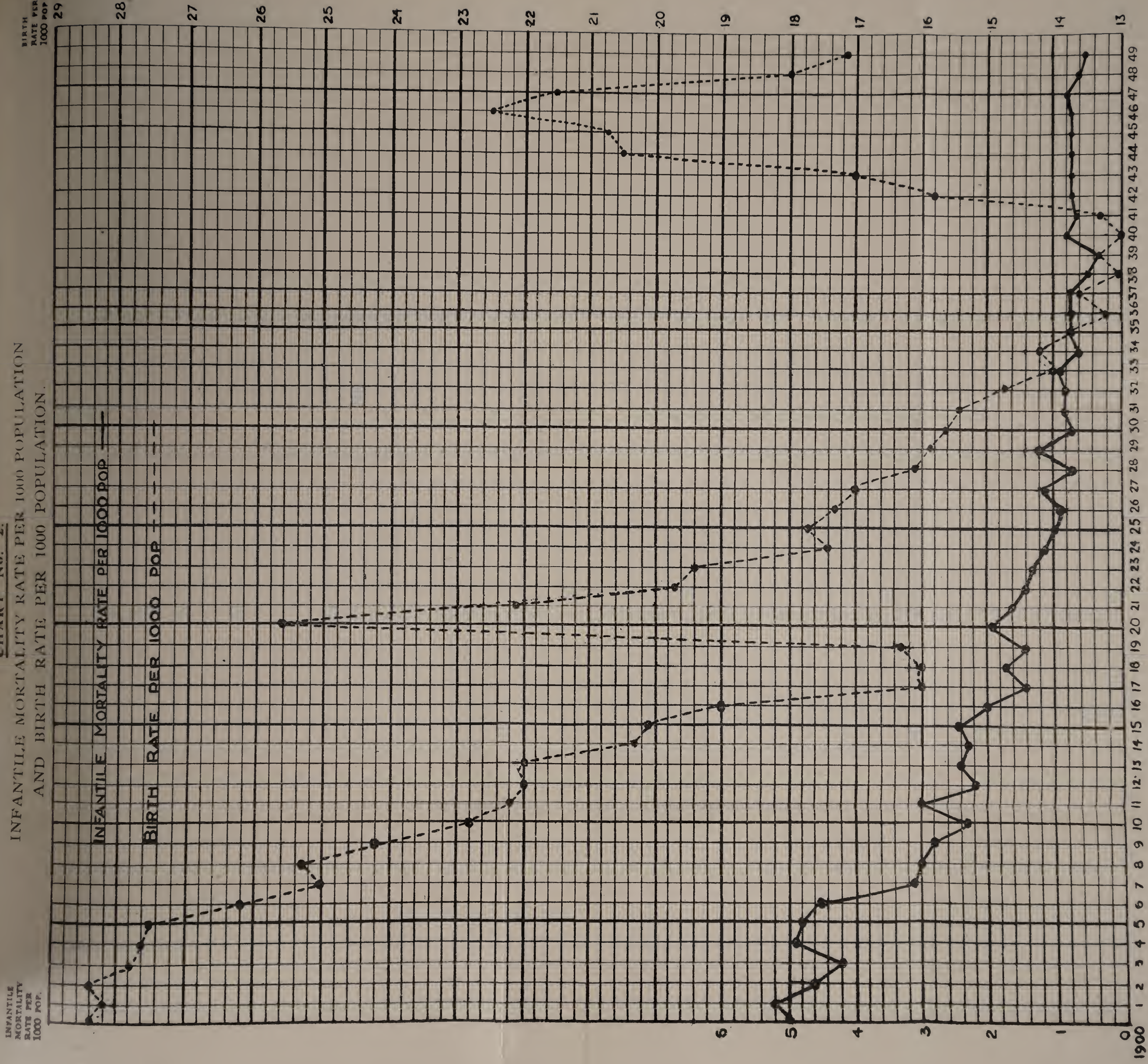


CHART No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION
AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.



New Cases—

Under 1 year of age ...	...	1625	1516
Between 1 and 5 years ...	...	281	533
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...		1906	2049

Total number of individual children who attended during the year ... 5915 5981
 Number of those children who attended who at the end of the year were—

Under 1 year of age ...	...	1345	1334
Over 1 year of age ...	...	3760	3083

The average attendance of Children at all the Centres was 64.84 compared with 65.30 in 1948. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 17,057 occasions, an average of 23.08 per session.

The Table on pages 56 and 57 shows the attendances, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. In addition, other welfare foods and medicaments are supplied free of charge where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's scheme during the year. National Dried Milk, however, was issued on behalf of the Ministry of Food, and other proprietary Dried Milks were issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers. Charges were made in appropriate cases.

The following Tables show the amount of foods, etc., issued during the year:—

(i) *Dried Milks.*

	Free.	Full Cost.	Total.
National Dried Milk	302	31396	31698
Other Dried Milks ...	233	2138	2371
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	535	33534	34069
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of packets issued was 2414 less than in 1948.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
MILE CROSS. Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.	Thursday p.m.	52	179	450	1071	21	4186	81	9.30
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m. Friday p.m.	47 +26	107 76	627	1040 516	22 20	3094 1427	66 55	7.21
GEORGE WHITE. George White School, Churchill Road.	Monday p.m. Thursday a.m.	50 52	144 118	661	1167 1541	23 30	2966 3813	59 78	10.26
ST. BARNABAS. St. Barnabas Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday p.m. Wednesday a.m.	51 52	158 54	727	1787 909	35 18	4999 2314	98 45	10.59
EATON. Jessopp Road, Congregational Church.	Tuesday p.m. Thursday a.m.	51 52	112 81	685	965 872	19 17	3468 2667	68 51	8.96

Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	Friday p.m.	51	158	1179	1598	31	4309	84	7.50
THORPE. The Stuart School. Telegraph Lane	Wednesday p.m.	51	152	523	1235	24	4180	82	7.99
CALVERT STREET. Calvert Street Methodist Church.	Thursday a.m.	‡52	64	157	222	9	1312	25	8.36
CATTON GROVE. Catton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	51	105	323	939	18	2788	55	8.63
TUCKSWOOD. Gothic Social Club, Hall Road.	Wednesday a.m.	51	141	393	1242	24	2937	58	7.47
MARINERS LANE. The Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place.	Friday p.m.	25	68	190	299	12	672	27	3.54
Grand Totals	...	766	1906	5915	17057	23.08	49665	64.84	8.40

‡Discontinued in July 1949.

‡Medical Officer in attendance on 25 occasions only.

(ii) *Foods, etc., issued through the Infant Welfare Centres:—*

(a) *Supplied Free by the Local Health Authority.*

	Total.
Virol (1 lb. jars)	5096
Malt and Oil (1 lb. jars)	1527
Lactagol (tins) Medium	4619
Virolax (7 oz. tins)	1160
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles)	3
Iron Tablets (Packets of 42 Tablets)	585
Total	12990

(This is an increase of 1880 over 1948)

In addition 471 lbs. of Virol, 2290 lbs. of Malt & Oil, 17 tins of Virolax and 929 bottles of Parrish's Food were distributed to school children on behalf of the Education Committee.

(b) *Supplied by the Ministry of Food:—*

Orange Juice	29350
Cod Liver Oil	10854
Vitamin Capsules (Pkts.)	2019
Total	42223

(981 less than in 1948)

Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also issued at the Ante-natal Clinics.

Dental Treatment.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer:—

“Owing to the failure of the Minister of Health to enforce the priorities laid down by the National Health Service Act, 1946, the service given to expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school age children has of necessity been restricted to those referred by the Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. As I stated in my last year's Report, this is not an ideal state of affairs, since the teeth of every new patient should be examined most carefully with a mirror and probe. As it is, many women and children miss the treatment they should have, and this results in emergency treatment having to be given later. The Committee must realise that such treatment has to be carried out at the expense of the school child as it is impossible for the present staff to deal adequately with the school children and so-called “priority” classes. The majority of the Dentists in the city are not willing to treat children under five years of age, and for 1949 there was a notable increase in extractions of temporary teeth. The loss of any temporary teeth at a very early age results in overcrowding and the consequent necessity for orthodontic treatment during

school life. Thus, owing to the lack of staff, we do one job and make another. The Committee have approved the appointment of a fifth Dental Officer, but in spite of repeated advertisements in the British Dental Journal, no application has been received. This is only to be expected at the salary offered.

I would draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that several Authorities are now permitting their Dental Officers to do extra hours of work under the National Health Service Act, the fees received being allotted to the Dental Officers after deduction of the appropriate expenses. This is by no means an ideal arrangement, but it is at least a step towards controlling oral sepsis.

Every facility is available in the Clinic for X-Ray examinations.

The Norwich Clinic is still at a great disadvantage in having no mechanical laboratory, as, apart from the inconvenience of having to send work away, time is still being wasted by doing minor adjustments in the Clinic which could be done in the laboratory."

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care:*

	* Examined	* Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	283	281	—	198
Children under five	190	188	—	—

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided:*

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Sealings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	620	—	93	1134	587	Nil	—	—	120	
Children under five	391	—	179	27	18	Nil	—	—	—	—

— Indicates that no totals are ascertainable.

* The figures in these columns relate to new cases only.

Care of Premature Infants.

Space is provided on the Birth Notification Cards in which the weight of the child at birth is recorded. Midwives are also asked to state whether the child is full-term or premature. 154 babies born during the year weighed at birth $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. The Midwives and Health Visitors give special attention to these cases. The hospitals in the area inform me of the dates of discharge of all infants, and this information is passed on to the appropriate Health Visitor with instructions to follow up the case. A good ambulance service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided. It is proposed in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board to make special arrangements for the care of these infants.

Nursery Provision.

No Day Nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No special Social Worker has been appointed for the care of unmarried mothers, but one of the Health Visitors undertakes some of the special enquiries. In addition all the Health Visitors give special consideration to the care of illegitimate children.

There is also a voluntary body known as the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee with a Moral Welfare Worker who looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek their aid.

During the year the Health Committee made arrangements for the admission of 12 cases to Mother and Baby Homes, 7 of whom were referred by the above-mentioned Voluntary Association.

The Voluntary Association also dealt with 16 other cases, making arrangements for 7 to be admitted to Mother and Baby Homes and for the other 9 to be confined locally. Advice and assistance was also given concerning affiliation orders, foster parents, lodgings, etc.

Orthopædic Treatment.

The allocation of responsibility for orthopædic treatment is not very clear, and at the end of the year the Health Committee was still carrying on their arrangements for this treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics are held at the local hospitals usually on Wednesday afternoons. 210 new cases of children under 5 years of age, and 294 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the Clinics.

15 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Other Treatment.

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year 61 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 19 children, and by the end of the year glasses had been obtained in 13 cases.

Children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp are treated at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House, a case of ringworm in a child under school age came to my notice during the year.

Some children under school age have attended at the Minor Ailments Clinics which are held at Churchman House. 78 of these children were brought to the Clinics, of whom 28 were found to have defects which required treatment.

The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by the District Nurses. During the year 17 cases (all new) received treatment. These were referred to the District Nurses from various sources.

Surgical appliances are provided for children under 5 years of age who attend no school. During the year 346 children were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

7 inspections of premises were made during 1949, 6 in respect of child-minders and 1 in respect of a day nursery. Certificates were granted to 2 child-minders. The application for the day nursery was not proceeded with.

MIDWIFERY.

(Section 23).

There were no marked changes in the midwifery services provided for the City. The booking arrangements for institutions are mentioned on page 52.

As a result of the continuing shortage of maternity beds in institutions, no application was accepted unless the patient came within the three priority classes mentioned. One of the Private Maternity Homes in the City closed during the year, with a consequent reduction in the available accommodation for private cases.

Provision was made in the proposals for the Ambulance Service to provide transport where necessary, to convey midwives and their equipment. At the end of the year no action had been taken on this proposal.

(a) Midwives.

(i) *Employed by Local Authority.* The establishment consists of a non-medical supervisor, a superintendent-in-charge of the District Midwives' Home and 16 district midwives. At the end of the year the only vacancy was for the Superintendent-in-Charge.

(ii) *Other Midwives.* On the 31st December, there were 8 midwives at the Earlham Hall Maternity Home, 12 at West Norwich and 9 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. In addition, 4 were in private practice (2 District and 2 in Private Maternity Homes).

(iii) The total number of midwives practising in the City on the 31st December, was 49.

(b) Midwifery Service.

(i) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 946 confinements (excluding 32 cases of miscarriage) were attended (1086 in 1948). Doctors were engaged in 384 cases. In addition to attending these 946 labours, the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 7658 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 16842. In addition, the midwives attended for varying periods 481 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days—243 visits to 41 cases from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 530 visits to 273 cases from West Norwich Hospital, 208 visits to 167 patients from the Earlham Hall Maternity Home. There were 16 stillbirths on the district, representing 1.69% of the cases attended (Doctors were engaged in 9 of these cases). 15 cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred; 8 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 2 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 1 to the West Norwich Hospital and 4 remained at home. District midwives were required to assist at regular intervals at the ante-natal clinics, which are held at No. 4, Earlham Road, and various other centres in the City. (See pages 52-54.)

(ii) *Institutions.*

(a) *Earlham Hall Maternity Home* (formerly the City of Norwich Maternity Home). This Home has 21 beds, 1 admission bed, 2 separation beds and 3 labour beds.

459 mothers were confined in the Home, 64 more than in 1948. Doctors were engaged in 74 cases.

7 still-births occurred in the Home, and 3 children died within ten days of birth. There were 4 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

There was 1 maternal death, the first to occur in this Home since 1944.

(b) *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.* This Hospital has a Maternity Block which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 522 mothers were confined there during the year. There were 45 still-births; 6 children died within 10 days of birth, and there were 4 maternal deaths.

(c) *West Norwich Hospital.* 369 mothers were confined. There were 9 still-births; 4 children died within 10 days of birth, and there were 7 cases of puerperal pyrexia.

There was no maternal death.

(iii) *Training of Midwives and Pupil Midwives.* The Earlham Hall Maternity Home has been approved under Section of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board in respect of the second period of training of pupils. 6 pupils live in at the Maternity Home and 6 live at the Hostel, No. 4, Earlham Road, with 2 of the Domiciliary Midwives. Each pupil does three months training at the Maternity Home and three months on the district. At the end of the year, 9 pupils were undergoing training in midwifery.

All the 19 pupils who completed their training in the Home during the year passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board in 1949.

20 midwives employed in Institutions, 2 in Private Maternity Homes and all the 16 Domiciliary Midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia.

Still-Births.

83 still-births (1 (County) which occurred in 1948) were registered, including 31 County cases; 6 (3 County) of which were illegitimate.

83 (30 County) still births actually occurred in the area during the year, but 1 was registered in 1950. 7 (2 County) occurred at the Maternity Home; 16 in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service; 9 at the West Norwich Hospital and 51 were private doctors' private Nursing Homes and Norfolk and Norwich Hospital cases (28 County).

The following Table shows the conditions associated with still births, excluding County cases, which occurred during the year:—

Abnormal foetus—hydramnios	1
Toxæmia of pregnancy	3
Anencephalus	4
Ante-partum hæmorrhage—central placenta prævia	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	1
Asphyxia-cerebral injury—manual extraction of extended breech	1
Breech with cord presenting—hydramnios ...	1
Intra-uterine death—possibly caused by fall in late pregnancy	1
Foetal deformities incompatible with life ...	1
Foetus papyraceus	1
Hydramnios—toxæmia—twin pregnancy ...	1
Hydrocephalus	5
Occipito posterior position—pressure on cord ...	1
Toxæmia and twin pregnancy — placenta of macerated twin very small	1
Partial anencephalus—cerebral hæmorrhage ...	1
Perforation of foetal skull—failed forceps ...	1
Post maturity—induction of labour	1
Post maturity	1
Previous abnormalities	1
Prolapse of cord	3
Rh. incompatibility	2
Prematurity	2
Emergency forceps delivery	1
Premature separation of placenta	1
Fundamental defect of uterus	1
Cord knotted tightly round neck	1
Unknown	14
Total	53

as City cases, and (b) the actual number of still-births occurring in the City attended at the Maternity Home, on the District and otherwise. From and including 1949, the Maternity Home cases are included in the last columns "All other cases."

Year.	(a) REGISTERED CASES.						(b) ACTUAL CASES OCCURRING IN THE CITY.						
	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	% of total City births registered.	Legitimate still-births.	% of total City legitimate births.	Illegitimate still-births.	% of total City illegitimate births.	No. of Births.	No. of still-births.	% of total Births and Stillbirths.	No. of Births.	No. of still-births.	% of total Births and Stillbirths.
1940	1488	52	3.38	50	3.41	2	2.77	346	8	2.31	683	16	2.34
1941	1489	61	3.94	55	3.77	6	6.52	299	7	2.34	590	20	3.39
1942	1680	51	2.95	48	2.99	3	2.44	230	3	1.30	616	13	2.11
1943	1722	44	2.49	39	2.49	5	2.54	235	5	2.13	673	9	1.34
1944	2080	71	3.30	58	3.15	13	4.19	252	7	2.78	709	16	2.26
1945	2144	66	2.99	53	2.97	13	3.04	254	4	1.57	555	11	1.98
1946	2529	83	3.28	74	3.26	9	3.52	252	4	1.59	911	19	2.04
1947	2477	72	2.91	63	2.74	9	5.03	276	4	1.45	933	20	2.14
1948	2130	52	2.44	49	2.46	3	2.16	338	4	1.18	784	11	1.40
1949	2045	53	2.53	49	2.49	4	3.10	—	—	—	555	7	1.25
											417	24	5.75
											599	32	5.34
											523	30	5.74
											629	15	2.38
											991	31	3.13
											1167	35	3.00
											1205	49	4.07
											1136	46	4.05
											935	36	3.85
											1391	46	3.31

NOTE—In Table (b) the Maternity Home and Domiciliary Midwives' cases relate to ALL cases booked as Midwives' cases, including a few patients who normally live outside the City. "All other cases" relate to residents of Norwich only.

The following Table shows the yearly total number of still-births and infant deaths (a) under 1 month, (b) under 1 year, registered in the City during the last 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 month registered.	Total.	% of live births less neo-natal deaths.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 year registered.	Total.	% of Total City births registered.
1940	1488	52	40	92	6.4	52	90	142	9.2
1941	1489	61	36	97	6.7	61	74	135	8.7
1942	1680	51	41	92	5.6	51	78	129	7.4
1943	1722	44	38	82	4.9	44	72	116	6.6
1944	2080	71	38	109	5.3	71	70	141	6.6
1945	2144	66	38	104	4.9	66	80	146	6.6
1946	2529	83	56	139	5.6	83	100	183	7.0
1947	2477	72	48	120	4.9	72	92	164	6.6
1948	2130	52	34	86	4.1	52	70	122	5.7
1949	2045	53	33	86	4.3	53	62	115	5.6

The following Table shows the quarterly registration of still-births during the last 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Total.	Inward transferable still-births.	Grand Total.
1940	17	14	8	9	48	4	52
1941	19	10	14	14	57	4	61
1942	16	14	13	4	47	4	51
1943	7	9	7	8	31	13	44
1944	11	15	17	12	55	16	71
1945	16	10	9	17	52	14	66
1946	16	18	12	26	72	11	83
1947	19	16	16	18	69	3	72
1948	14	13	12	12	51	1	52
1949	10	20	12	10	52	1	53

Totals:

Quarterly

145

139

120

130

Half-yearly 284

250

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Table below shows the number of notifications of this disease which were received:—

Notified.	Cases Treated At Home.	In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness.	Removed from District.
22	3	19	*22	—	—	—

* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

Maternal Mortality.

The Registrar-General's figures show that there were three deaths from "Other Maternal Causes" representing a death rate of 1.47 per 1000 live births. In addition there was one other death associated with pregnancy. Investigations for the Ministry of Health were made as in previous years.

Facilities for Consultants. A panel of consultants, consisting of Mr. Bulman, Mr. Noon, Mr. Bentall and Mrs. Townsley, has been arranged, and general practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises, without getting previous authorisation. This arrangement was also extended to Domiciliary Midwives in cases where it was felt that grave complications might arise. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the fees, and it is not known in how many cases Consultants were called in by general practitioners.

No Consultants were called in by Domiciliary Midwives.

Ante-Natal Care. The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics by the Specialists of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, continued throughout the year. 63 cases were referred during the year.

Post-Natal Care. The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-Natal Clinics can be examined by the Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued. 24 cases were referred during the year.

Contraceptive Clinic.

The Council continued to pay an annual subscription of £25 to the Voluntary Clinic at Ber Street.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Before being registered, new Homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department, to ensure that the arrangements comply with the Bye-laws and the standards laid down by the Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All registered Homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. One application for registration of a Nursing Home was received, and it was under consideration at the end of the year. One Nursing Home (Non-Maternity) and the Maternity Annexe of another Nursing Home closed during the year. The owner of the closed Nursing Home hopes to open again in new premises at a later date.

The number of registered Homes at the end of the year was 5. These are used as follows:—Maternity home, 1; Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity), 3; Mixed Home, 1.

HEALTH VISITING.

(Section 24).

The Scheme under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides for 17 Health Visitors (who also act as School Nurses) and a Superintendent Health Visitor. The Superintendent, who was appointed in 1948, left in September, 1949, and the vacancy has not been filled. The actual establishment at the end of the year was 16, 4 of whom were part-time. Difficulty is still experienced in obtaining fully qualified Health Visitors, and therefore 5 State Registered Nurses continued to be employed for School Health Service duties and in Infant Welfare Centres, etc.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors:—

	1949	1948
Total number of premises visited ...	16140	17580
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	84	133
Visits to children under 1 year—		
First visits	1848	1869
Total visits	7176	8353
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	9634	10199
Other visits	383	Not known

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946

VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

SECTION 26, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Some of the infectious diseases continued to be moderately active during 1949, and measles was epidemic in the last quarter of the year. The Table on page 73 gives the actual figures.

Scarlet Fever.

176 cases were notified, compared with 348 in 1948. The cases were generally mild and no death occurred. 63 were admitted to hospital, these being chiefly cases where isolation at home was impossible or where hospital treatment was necessary.

In order to try to reduce the number of nasal carriers of Hæmolytic Streptococci, the swabbing of all Scarlet Fever contacts, including school class contacts, and the insufflation of nasal carriers with sulphanilamide powder was commenced during the year. Details are given in the School Health Service Section (see page 117).

Diphtheria.

3 cases and 1 carrier were notified. The number of cases equalled the low record established in 1948. All were admitted to hospital and no death occurred. The carrier and one of the cases had been immunised in 1948.

Vincent's Angina.

41 cases of Vincent's Angina came to my notice during 1949 from all sources, compared with 150 in 1948, 31 in 1947, 44 in 1946 and 28 in 1945. (40 of the 150 cases in 1948 were found during an investigation in which the gums of unselected expectant and nursing mothers presenting themselves at the Dental Clinic were swabbed.)

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

As in 1948, 1 case was notified and admitted to hospital.

Two deaths occurred during the year which the Registrar-General has classified as being due to Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. As far as can be ascertained the meningitis was old standing in each case.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

1 fatal case was notified.

Dysentery.

34 cases were notified (10 in 1948) of whom 24 were admitted to hospital. In addition, 3 symptomless carriers were found.

An outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in one of the Children's Homes and was responsible for 21 of the 34 cases notified. These were the first cases of dysentery reported since

July, 1948. A full investigation was made, but the source of infection was not traced. The number of children in the Home when the first case was notified was 51.

Enteric Fever.

1 case of paratyphoid B fever was reported and admitted to hospital. The source of infection was not traced.

Food Poisoning.

30 single cases of food poisoning were notified, compared with 39 in 1948 and 84 in 1947. 27 of these occurred during the second and third quarters of the year. The infecting organism was *s. typhimurium* in 17 cases, *s. enteritidis* in 5 cases, *s. thompson* in 3 cases, and *staphylococcus aureus* in 4 cases. In one case no organism was found. 7 cases were admitted to hospital, one of whom, an elderly man with *s. typhimurium* infection, died.

Jaundice.

184 cases (131 in 1948) were notified in accordance with the Jaundice Regulations, 1943.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

20 confirmed cases (17 paralytic) were reported and admitted to hospital. This figure is 2 more than that of 1948, and 9 less than that of 1947. No death occurred. 1 case was left with residual paralysis requiring after care.

Pneumonia.

Acute primary pneumonia decreased slightly to 101 cases, and acute influenzal pneumonia increased from 5 cases in 1948 to 18 in 1949.

Measles.

Measles was epidemic in the last quarter of the year and 1230 cases were notified. No death occurred in 1949. The outbreak continued into 1950, and the total number of cases notified from the commencement of the outbreak up to March 31st, 1950, was 2477. An additional 150 cases came to my knowledge from other sources, making a grand total of 2627. 30 of the cases notified up to the end of the year had been admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.

Compared with 287 cases and 3 deaths in 1948, 136 cases and no death were reported in 1949. 4 cases were admitted to hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

26 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 22 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and 4 of Pemphigus Neonatorum were reported. There was no impairment of vision in any of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 31, 19 and 2, respectively.

9 cases of infection by the *Staphylococcus aureus* occurred amongst infants at a Maternity Home between 3rd and 28th February, the eyes being the site of infection in 6 cases, the skin in 2 and the eyes and skin in 1. Precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection, and it was not necessary to close the Home to admissions. All the infants responded well to treatment.

Erysipelas.

16 cases were notified (18 in 1948), 4 of whom were admitted to hospital.

Malaria.

3 cases of malaria believed to have been contracted abroad were notified during the year.

Scabies and Vermin.

45 notifications of scabies were received from general practitioners, and 2 cases were brought to my knowledge from the School Health Service and other sources, a total of 47 compared with 56 in 1948. In addition, 67 contacts examined at the Scabies Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (38 in 1948), making a grand total of 114 known cases.

Notifications were received from general practitioners that 7 persons were infested with vermin, and 41 contacts of verminous cases were themselves found to be verminous.

These conditions were treated at the Public Health Offices, and 153 cases of and contacts with Scabies (including 21 persons sent by the Norfolk County Council) attended for treatment during the year. In addition, 1 case of Scabies was treated at home and 8 at one of the local hospitals.

Apart from the head cleansing activities of the School Health Service, 55 verminous persons (including 1 County case) were cleansed. Two other verminous persons were cleansed at the local general hospitals.

Chicken Pox, Mumps and Rubella.

37 cases of Chicken Pox, 8 of Mumps and 3 of Rubella were reported. The respective figures for 1948 were 51, 16 and 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease.			Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	176(a)	63	—
Diphtheria	...	...	3(b)	3	—
Erysipelas	...	...	16	4	—
Dysentery	...	...	34	24	—
Malaria	...	...	3	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	1	1	2(f)
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	1	1	1
Paratyphoid B Fever	...	...	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	30	7	1
Jaundice	...	...	184	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	20	20	—
Emphigus Neonatorum	...	...	4	1	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	101	29	19(e)
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	18	7	3
Measles	...	...	1230(c)	30	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	136	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	26	21	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	22	10	—
Scabies	...	...	45	8(d)	—
Vermin	...	...	7	—	—

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Chicken Pox	...	...	37	15	—
Mumps	...	...	8	4	—
Rubella	...	...	3	3	—

(a) Includes 2 cases also suffering from Food Poisoning.

(b) Includes 1 case also suffering from Food Poisoning.

(c) Includes 5 cases also suffering from Whooping Cough and 1 from Acute Primary Lobar Pneumonia.

(d) Already in hospital.

(e) Includes 3 who died outside the City but whose deaths were transferred to Norwich.

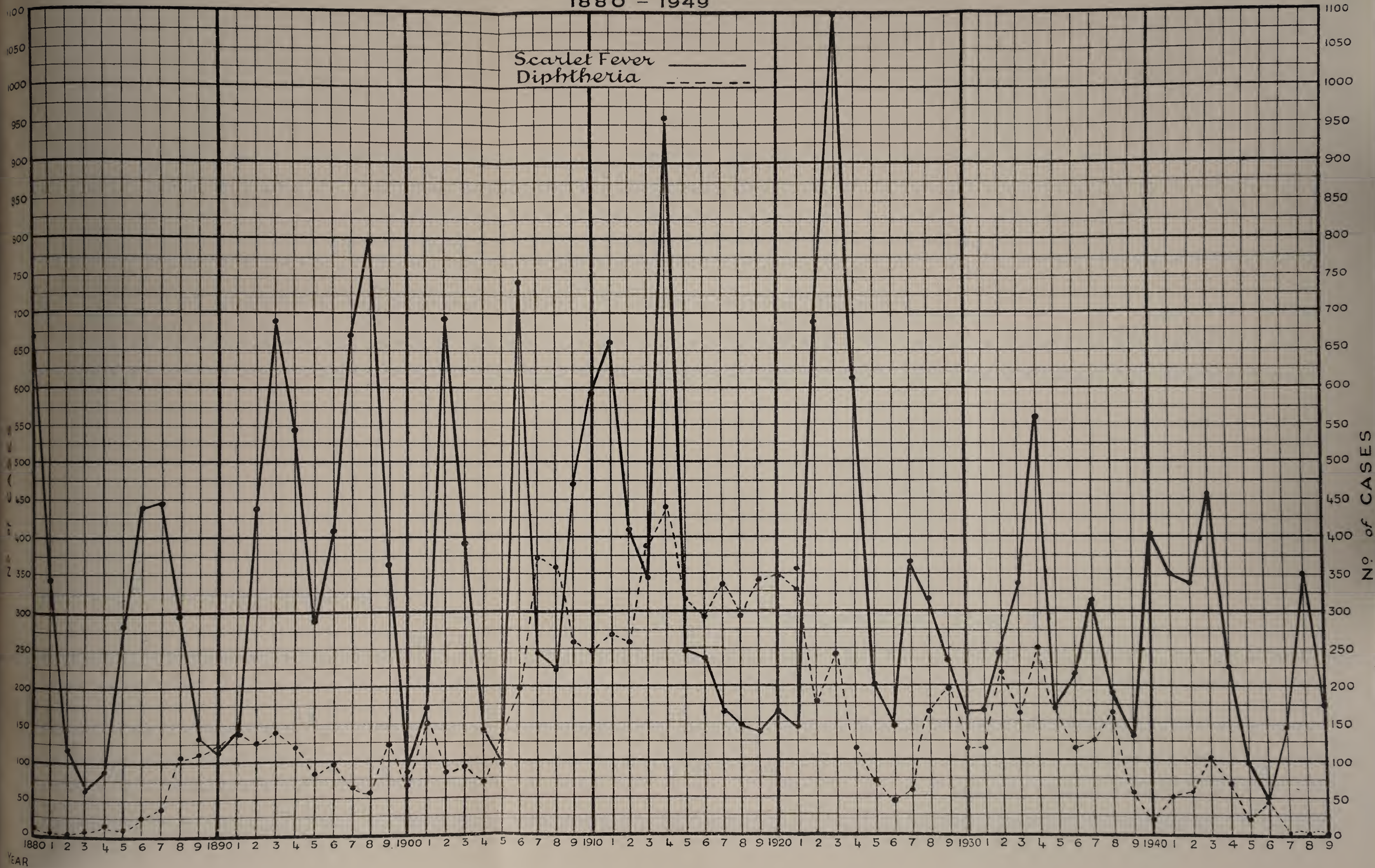
(f) See remarks on page 70.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	4	14	14	35	84	19	2	3	—	—	—	176
Diphtheria	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	16
Dysentery	1	—	2	—	3	16	3	4	2	2	—	—	34
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Paratyphoid B Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	2	—	3	1	—	8	2	9	2	30
Jaundice	—	—	1	5	9	57	87	16	37	13	9	—	184
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	2	—	1	5	1	3	3	2	1	—	20
Pemphigus Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	2	3	2	2	5	6	—	18	10	26	24	101
Acute Infl. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	8	3	18
Measles	42	127	158	173	199	505	11	5	8	1	1	—	1230
Whooping Cough	9	16	26	29	24	30	—	—	—	1	1	—	136
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	2	—	—	26
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	22
Chicken Pox	3	6	5	5	1	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	37
Mumps	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Scabies	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	9	10	4	4	9	45
Vermin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	7

In addition to the above, Military cases were notified as follows:—Malaria 1: Jaundice 3: Acute Poliomyelitis 1-

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA 1880 - 1949



ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over	Total
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	19
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2

LABORATORY WORK.

The Director (Dr. L. M. Dowsett) of the Public Health Laboratory, situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds, kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that Laboratory:—

During the year, 13,405 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory for the Public Health Department of the City of Norwich.

NOSE AND THROAT SWAB EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI, ETC.

Source.	Total Number.	Number Positive for:—	
		Hæmolytic Streptococci.	Diphtheria Bacilli.
Medical Officer of Health	4051	464	—
Isolation Hospital ...	2315	392	12
Maternity Home ...	266	3	—
West Norwich Hospital ...	81	27	—
General Practitioners ...	1104	463	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	7817	1349	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		=10.72%	=0.19%

Types of Diphtheria bacilli isolated were as follows:—

Gravis 15, Intermedius —, and Mitis (virulent) —.

In addition, the following specimens were examined:—

Sputa for B. Tuberculosis	...	...	1761
Fæces and urine for Intestinal Pathogens	...	...	1744
Milks	...	...	505
Waters	...	...	119
Miscellaneous	...	...	1459
			<hr/>
	Total	...	5588
			<hr/>

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out in accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required and general practitioners in the City take part in the scheme by carrying out vaccination in their surgeries. During the year 443 cases were vaccinated and 254 re-vaccinated, a total of 697, 149 of which were dealt with by the Public Health Staff, the remainder by general practitioners.

One case of generalised vaccinia in an infant aged 6 months was reported during the year. This infant was kept under observation in the Norwich Isolation Hospital and he made an uneven recovery.

Publicity is continuously carried out; leaflets are distributed at clinics and the Health Visitors urge parents to have their babies and young children vaccinated.

The following table shows the trend of vaccination since the compulsory vaccination of infants ceased on 4th July, 1948.

Year.	Primary Vaccinations				Re-Vaccinations			
	Under 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	5—15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs	Under 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	5—15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.
1946 ...	753			no records available				
1947 ...	897			no records available				
1948 (to 31.12.48) ...	351			no records available				
1948 (from 1.1.48 to 31.12.48)	83	5	9	16	—	1	2	22
1949 (age at 31.12.49)	141	158	26	118	—	6	17	231

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required at the Health Department and at Infant Welfare Centres, and general practitioners participate in the Scheme by carrying out immunisation in their own surgeries.

Twice annually a leaflet is issued to parents of children attending Infant and Junior Schools, and a letter emphasising the advantages of immunisation is sent to the parents of all babies when the babies are approximately 9 to 10 months old. Other means of publicity are used as occasion arises.

The Health Committee agreed to assist the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health in testing a new Diphtheria prophylactic agent, and this was used for immunisation from the end of June. Arrangements were made for a proportion of the children to be specially followed up for a period of 6 months after inoculation and for any unusual local or general reactions in all children inoculated to be reported. The use of the new prophylactic agent and the follow-up of the children inoculated were continued into 1950.

During the year 1746 new cases (228 school children and 1518 others) were immunised against Diphtheria. 708 school children and 176 children under school age received reinforcing doses. 1290 final Schick tests—226 school children and 1064 others—were made, of these 34 proved to be positive, 23 in school children and 11 in others. 656 of the new cases were immunised by general practitioners. Approximately 9819 of the children attending school at the end of the year had been immunised—that is 58 per cent.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, a total of 23,498 cases have been injected, and 16,956 cases have produced negative results after a final Schick test.

Whooping Cough Inoculation is also carried out by the Staff of the Public Health Department. During the year 514 children, of whom 503 were under school age, were inoculated.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Local Health Authority continued to operate the clinical service locally as Agents for the Regional Hospital Board.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1949.

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5 years ...	2	5	7	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	2
—15 „ ...	3	2	5	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25 „ ...	16	25	41	2	3	5	1	5	6	1	1	2
—35 „ ...	12	8	20	1	3	4	2	4	6	—	—	—
—45 „ ...	9	6	15	1	—	1	5	4	9	—	—	—
—55 „ ...	11	1	12	1	—	1	11	1	12	—	—	—
—65 „ ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—
and over ...	2	1	3	—	1	1	4	2	6	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	60	50	110	10	14	24	28	17	45	3	1	4

In addition to the 134 new notifications, 35 further cases came my notice in 1949 in other ways than by formal notification. 4 were obtained from the death returns, 28 were transfers to the City from other areas, and 3 posthumous notifications were received. 3 were Respiratory cases and 2 non-Respiratory. Distribution of these further 35 cases is shown in the following Table:—

Age periods.	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25 „ ...	2	3	5	1	—	1
—35 „ ...	9	8	17	1	—	1
—45 „ ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
—55 „ ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
—65 „ ...	1	2	3	—	—	—
and over ...	2	1	3	—	—	—
Totals ...	18	15	33	2	—	2

In all, 169 cases of Tuberculosis, 143 lung and 26 other forms, came to my knowledge during the year. The 26 non-respiratory were classified as follows:—

Age Periods.			Bones and Joints.	Abdom- inal.	Peri- pheral Glands.	Genito- Urinary.	Menin- gitis.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	1	—	2	—	3	
5—15 „ ...	...	1	—	3	—	2	
15—25 „ ...	...	2	1	3	—	—	
25—35 „ ...	...	1	1	2	1	—	
35—45 „ ...	...	—	—	—	1	—	
45—55 „ ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	
55—65 „ ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	
Totals	...	7	2	10	2	5	

Of the cases notified 52.24 per cent. were males and 47.76 per cent. were females. 44.78 per cent. were married, 53.73 per cent. single, and 1.49 per cent. widowed. A family history of Tuberculosis was ascertained in 36.70 per cent. of 109 cases where information could be obtained. The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

Respiratory M.	...	33.76	Respiratory M.&F.	...	29.33
Respiratory F.	...	24.0	Non-Respiratory M.&F.	...	18.50
Non-Respiratory M.	...	16.70	All forms M.&F.	...	27.39
Non-Respiratory F.	...	19.78			

Notifications in 1949, totalling 134, exceeded by 5 the figures of the previous year. Respiratory notifications increased by 9, non-Respiratory decreased by 4. The age groups under 15 years claimed 7 of the 110 Respiratory, and 10 of the 54 non-Respiratory notifications.

The total notification rate has been stationary during the past 10 years. The Respiratory rate, which had a falling trend until 1942, has since that year been steadily rising, but it has been counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease of the non-Respiratory rate during the same period.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year, numbering 49, were for the second consecutive year the lowest ever recorded for the City. The previous year's figure was 61. The death rate per thousand of population reached a new low level in both Respiratory and non-Respiratory cases, 0.378 and 0.034 respectively, whereas the total rate, 0.412, compares favourably with the 1948 figure, 0.517, and more particularly with the recent wartime rate, 0.82 in 1943. Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 45 deaths. Of the 4 non-respiratory deaths, 2 occurred in children under 15 years of age, both from T.B. Meningitis. The 2 deaths in adults resulted from the following causes:—1 from T.B. Meningitis and 1 from T.B. Urinary Tract.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1949:—

				Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.
January	...	...	...	4	—
February	..	...	...	4	—
March	...	...	...	4	—
April	...	...	...	4	1
May	...	...	...	3	1
June	...	...	...	8	—
July	...	...	...	2	1
August	...	...	...	3	—
September	...	...	...	3	—
October	...	...	...	2	—
November	...	...	...	4	—
December	...	...	...	4	1

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis, 7 or 14.3 per cent. had not been notified during life.

Deaths in institutions numbered 20.

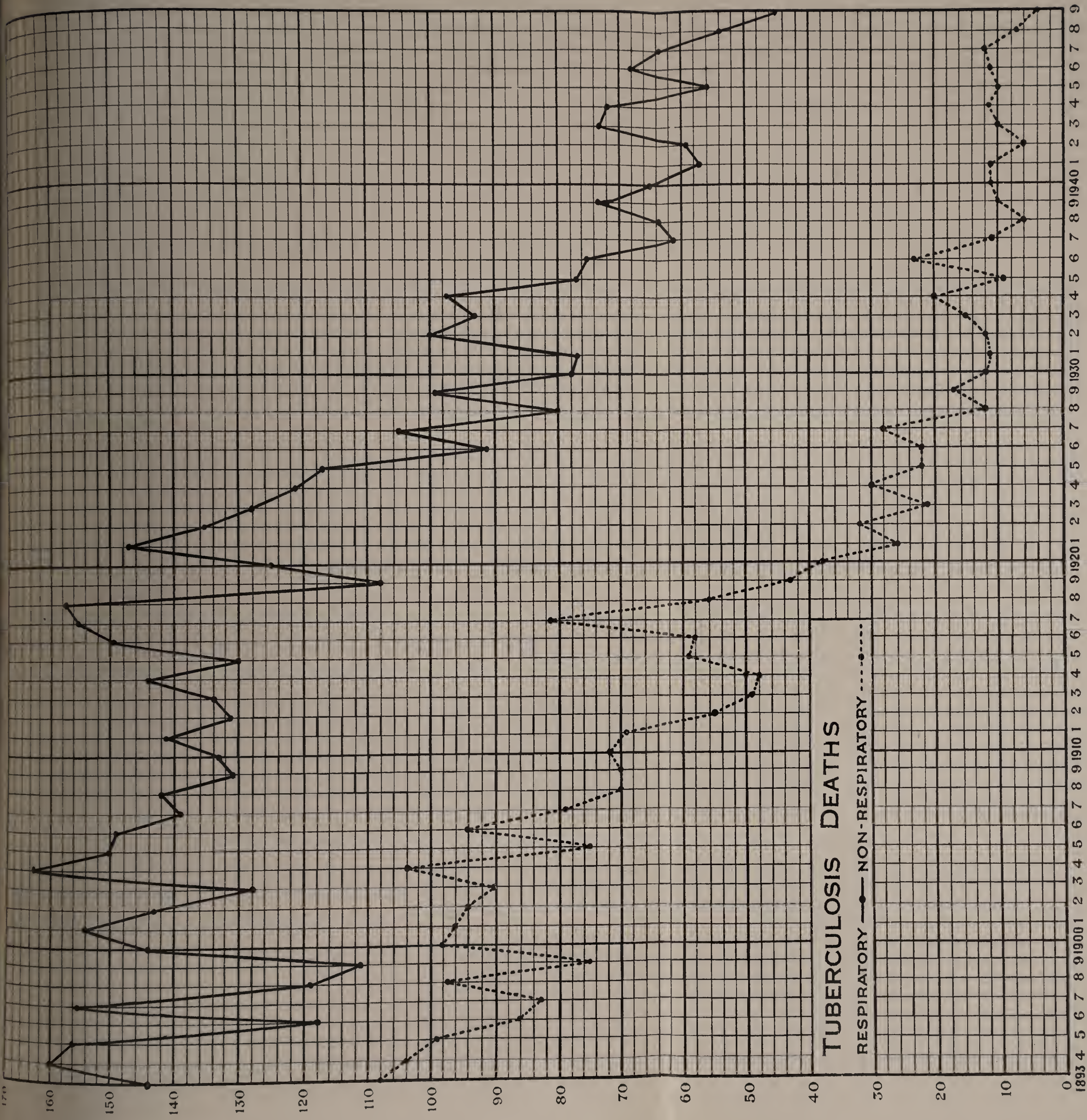
DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages { 108,672 117,052 118,824 124,020	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
1900-09		144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
1910-19		138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920-29		115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
1930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932	126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938	122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939	120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940	115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941	111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942	106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943	101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944	101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945	103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
1946	112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
1947	114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652
1948	118,000	54	7	61	0.458	0.059	0.517
1949	119,000	45	4	49	0.378	0.034	0.412

The work referred to under the headings Dispensary Work and Institutional Treatment was carried out on behalf of the East Anglian Hospital Board under agency arrangements.

Dispensary Work. The arrangements continued as in 1948.

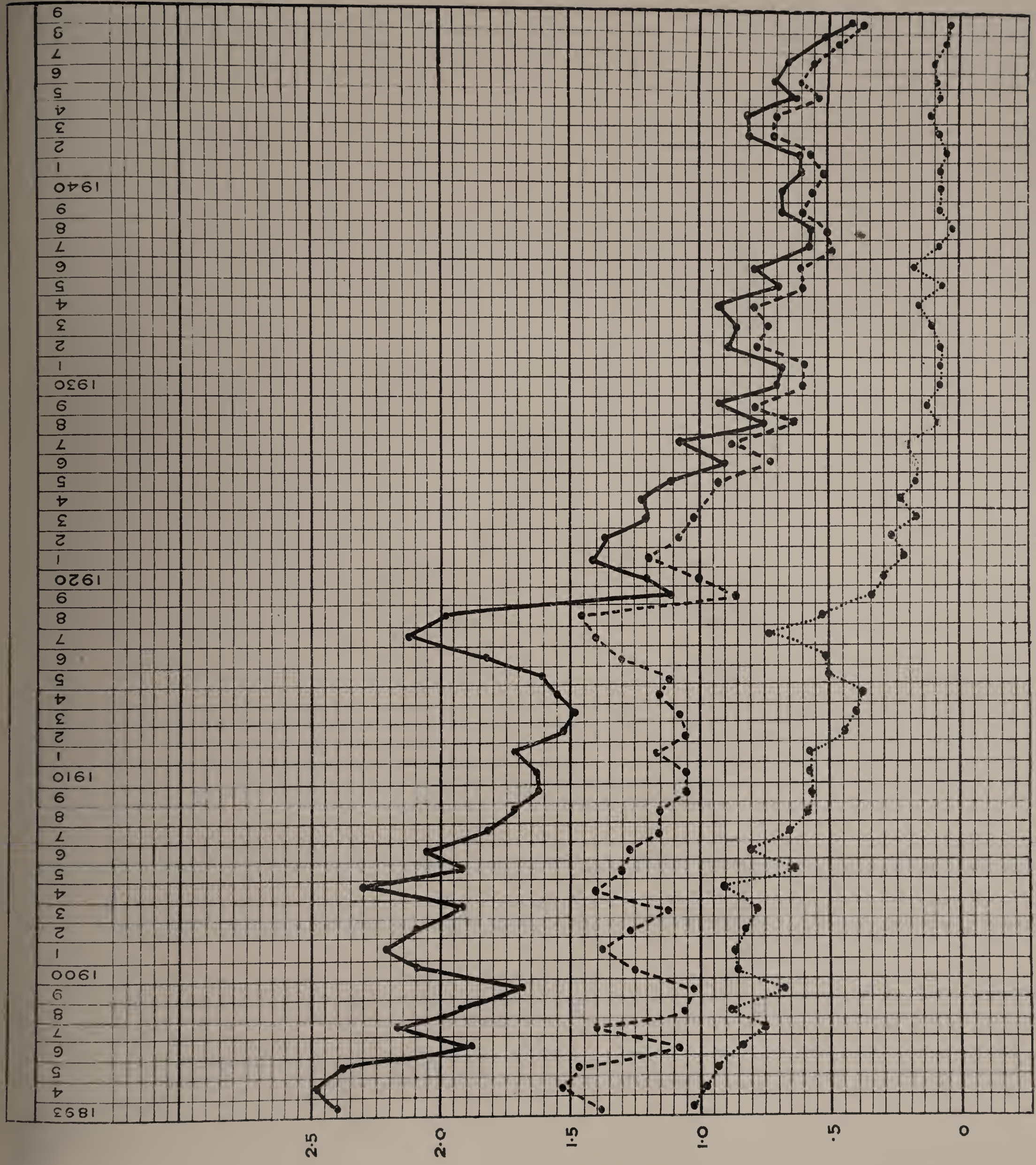
The Chest Physician made 1735 examinations, including contacts, at the Clinic, and 138 at the patients' homes. 108 contacts were examined for the first time, excluding contacts examined at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. 1464 X-Ray examinations were made of 1332 Respiratory and 132 non-Respiratory cases by Dr. J. Staines Austin. All sputum examinations were done at the Public Health Laboratory.



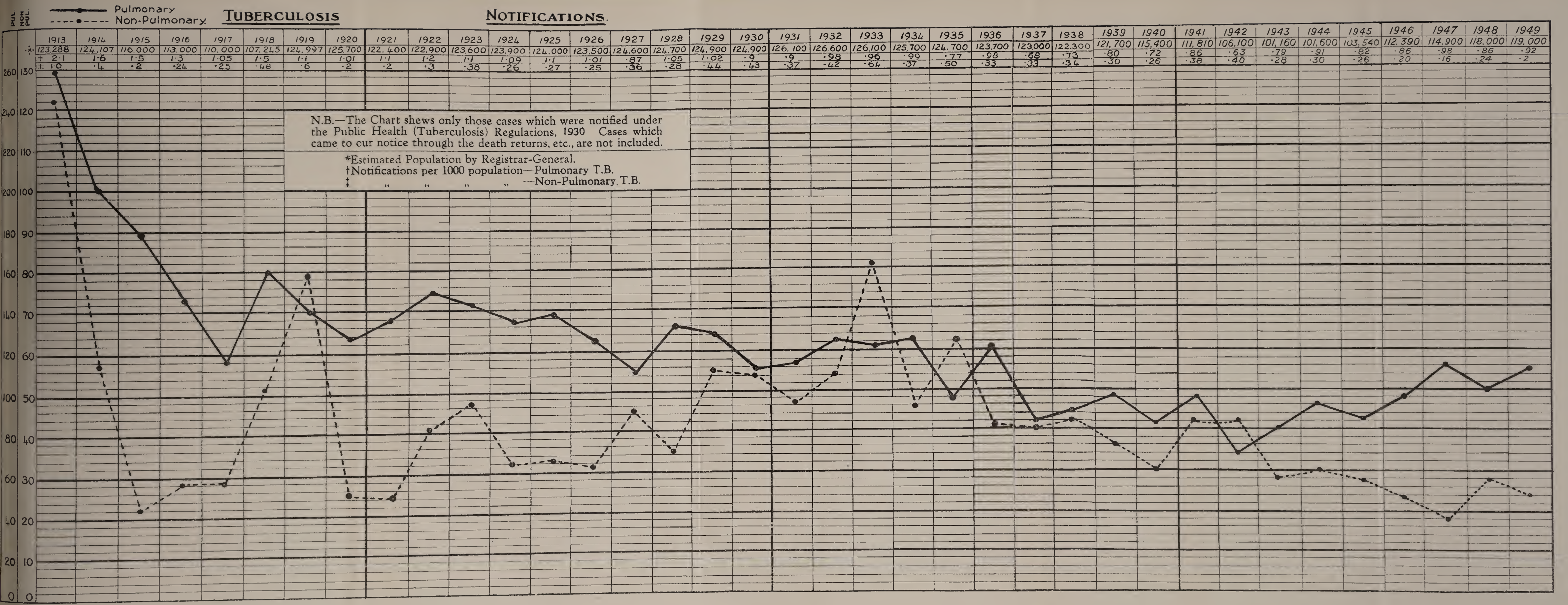
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

RESPIRATORY —●— NON-RESPIRATORY - - - ● - - -

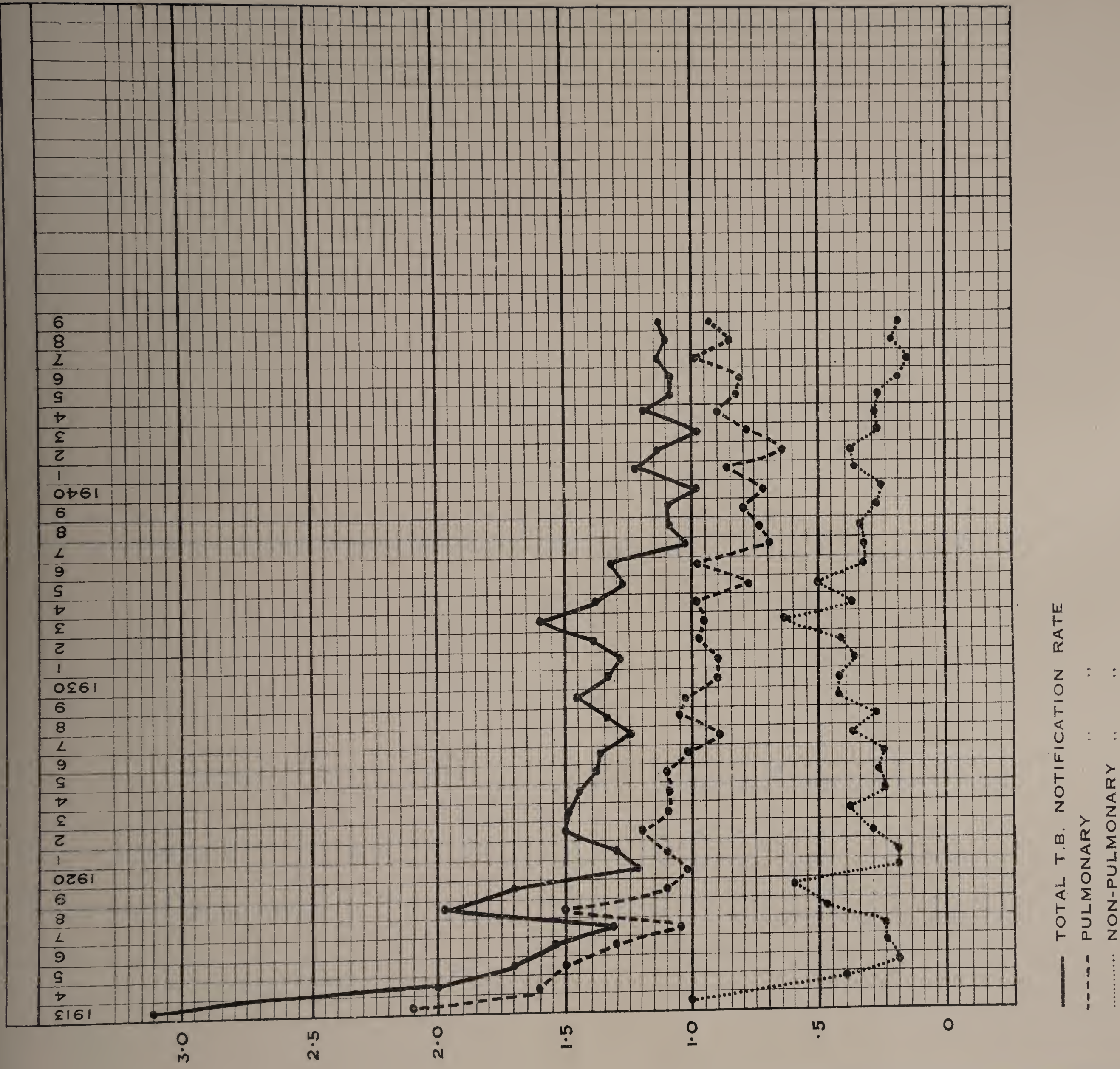
DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



— TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS
- - - DEATH RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
..... DEATH RATE FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS



NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION



The services of the Chest Physician continue to be utilised frequently for examination of cases referred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service Medical Boards and the Ministry of Pensions.

8 patients were referred for dental treatment. Dentures were supplied for 3 patients. Operative measures, i.e., artificial pneumothorax and phrenicectomy have been arranged through the various Sanatorium Authorities.

Home Visits. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor, in addition to 156 primary visits, made 1215 visits to old cases. 2131 visits were paid by District Nurses, 232 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes; the remainder were for home nursing.

Orders were given for the supply of 3000 Calciferol Tablets and 1000 Advita Capsules.

Institutional Treatment. All admissions of Respiratory Tuberculosis cases are arranged through the Bed Finding Centre at the Headquarters of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, except in urgent cases and in cases admitted to Kelling Surgical Block, when arrangements are made direct by the Chest Physician.

Patients were treated at Papworth Village Settlement, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Kelling Sanatorium, Bramblewood Sanatorium, Norwich Isolation Hospital, Mundesley Sanatorium, British Legion Sanatorium, Nayland, Colchester, Hartismere Hospital, Eye, Suffolk, Children's Sanatorium, Holt, Norfolk, Jenny Lind Hospital, West Norwich Hospital, Walnutree Hospital, Sudbury and Preston Hall Hospital, Maidstone.

Non-Respiratory cases were treated at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Jenny Lind Hospital, West Norwich Hospital, Melton Lodge and the Fletcher Convalescent Home. Two lupus patients attended London Hospital twice a year. 960 artificial pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum refills were given in respect of 60 patients.

The total number of Respiratory Tuberculosis patients who received treatment in Institutions was 109 adult males, 80 adult females and 14 children. Non-Respiratory cases numbered 10 adult males, 9 adult females and 11 children.

Domiciliary Treatment. Extra nourishment was supplied in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, and orders were given for the supply of 46077 pints of milk. Clothing and bedding have also been given in a few cases; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously on request.

Housing, etc. 31 families were re-housed on my recommendation.

National Assistance. Provision is made under the National Assistance Act for special rates to be paid to certain categories of T.B. patients in need of assistance. Claims are dealt with by the Local Area Officer of the National Assistance Board. Non-Respiratory cases are not included in this Scheme.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, at which certain mothers and children can attend, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-Patients Department, where irrigation is carried out daily, as is special treatment by appointment.

1138 specimens were sent to the Laboratory at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital from the V.D. Clinics.

871 males (as compared with 865 in 1948) and 740 females (709 in 1948) attended the Clinics during the year, of whom 129 males and 73 females were new cases.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that 2 male and 2 female general paralytics were admitted to that Institution during the year.

Propaganda Posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various Public Conveniences, Municipal Offices and Libraries.

Cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the Weekly Death and Still-birth Returns are followed up where possible.

LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

The loan of sick-room equipment is carried out through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. In addition, the Home Nursing Service has a store of sick-room equipment which is loaned to patients attended by the Nurses. No charge is made for the loan of equipment.

During the year 994 articles were loaned to 557 patients through the British Red Cross Society and 62 articles to 41 patients through the St. John Ambulance Brigade—a total of 1056 articles to 598 patients.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES
SECTION 51, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE
ACT, 1946

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(1) Administration.

(a) *Constitution and Meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of the following members of the Health Committee:—

<i>Coun.</i> R. P. BRAUND, (Chairman)	<i>Coun.</i> A. E. NICHOLLS (Vice-Chairman)
<i>Ald.</i> J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.	„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P. (Sheriff)
<i>Coun.</i> MRS. M. HIGH	„ MRS. A. M. STANNARD
„ G. HOWARD	„ H. B. WILLIAMS

The Committee meets on the 3rd Wednesday in each month.

(b) *Staff.*

The former Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Services of the Council were combined and the Medical Officer of Health was made responsible for the administration. The Staff consists of:—

2 Authorised Officers (one for Relief purposes).

1 Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker (Mental Deficiency) with the qualifications R.M.P.A. and R.N.M.D.

The Enquiry Officer and Visitor (Mental Deficiency) retired in June and has not been replaced. At the end of the year there were vacancies for an additional Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker and for a Psychiatric Social Worker.

The Medical Officer of Health and Mr. P. W. Neal (Authorised Officer) are appointed by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The following medical practitioners are approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates required in connection with the presentation of petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913:—

V. F. Soothill, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

C. D. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

S. J. Fielding, M.B., B.S.

B. M. Tracey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

G. W. Riddel, M.C., M.B., D.P.H. (from January, 1949)

(Medical Officer in charge School Health Service; and Assistant Medical Officer of Health).

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The scheme provides with regard to Mental Deficiency, that the direction of the Service shall be under the Medical Officer of Health, but that the Authority hopes to have the services when required, of a Specialist Medical Officer by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

The Officers of the Mental Health Section are co-operating very closely with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives and a good understanding exists.

With regard to mental defectives in institutions, the Local Authority's Mental Health Worker and Authorised Officer visit the homes of defectives on licence and reports are forwarded to the Medical Superintendents. Visits are also made for the purpose of obtaining information on home conditions where it is proposed to send a defective on licence and for visitors in making their special reports.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.*

No duties are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.*

Arrangements were made with the Staffordshire County Council for the Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker to spend a period of two months at their Occupation Centres for the purpose of gaining experience in connection with the working of such Centres. The information given to, and the experience gained by, the Supervisor at this Course will be of advantage in the administration of the Norwich Centre.

Account of work undertaken in the Community.

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.*

No special action has been taken under Section 28 with regard to those cases coming under the Mental Treatment arrangements.

(b) *Under The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930.*

The Authorised Officer dealt with 117 cases. The following is an analysis of these cases:—

	Cer- tified.	Tem- porary.	Volun- tary.	Urgency Order.	Sec. 20 (1890 Act).	Total.
Cases admitted to Hellesdon Hospital:—						
Male ...	14	—	15	—	1	30
Female ...	32	5	28	—	1	66
Cases admitted to St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe:—						
Male ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cases examined but Not Certified and not admitted to Hospital ...						
	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total ...						117

(c) *Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

The following are particulars of cases reported during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cases reported by the Local Education Authority under the Education Act, 1944:—			
(1) Under Section 57(3) ...	2	3	5
(2) Under Section 57(5) ...	4	8	12
Other ascertained defectives reported and found to be "subjects" to be dealt with	2	5	7
Totals ...	8	16	24

These cases were dealt with as follows:—

Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	7	13	20
Admitted to a Certified Institution ...	—	1	1
Pending a decision at end of 1949 ...	1	2	3
Totals ...	8	16	24

es admitted to Institutions.

During the year the Duly Authorised Officer presented 4 Petitions for Orders to be made under the Mental Deficiency Acts for the admission of 2 males and 2 females to Certified Institutions. An Order was made in each case and 2 males and one female were admitted to Little Plumstead Hall and one female to "Riversfield," St. Neots, Huntingdon.

es awaiting admission to Institutions.

There are 10 cases awaiting admission to Institutions and particulars of each case have been forwarded to The East Anglian Regional Hospital Board. Of these cases 7 are living at home with their parents or other relatives and 3 are at present in the West Norwich Hospital.

(ii) Guardianship and Supervision.

There are no cases under guardianship.

The cases under Statutory Supervision are visited by the Mental Health Worker and, where necessary, by the Duly Authorised Officer.

(iii) Training.

The Authority has an Occupation Centre which is at present attended by 3 male and 9 female defectives. Two wooden huts situated in the grounds of Eaton Grange Institution are used as accommodation for the Centre which is open in the mornings only from 10 to 12 o'clock. The work taught is handwork, physical activities, percussion band playing and Speech Training.

The Supervisor at the Centre is also the Mental Health Worker and visits cases under statutory supervision in the afternoons. Arrangements are in progress for the extension of the Centre so as to provide all-day classes for 20 defectives. Up to date there is no apparent need for home training and, therefore, no steps have been taken in this direction.

Ambulance Service.

The Council's Ambulance Service is available for removal of cases at the request of the Authorised Officer, Police and Hospitals. 57 stretcher and 102 sitting cases were removed.

(4) **Statistics.**

The following Table shows the number of known cases of Mental Defectives and persons of unsound mind on the 31st December:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Mental Defectives—			
In Heckingham Institution ...	10	16	26
In Little Plumstead Hall ...	77	36	113
In Eaton Grange ...	—	32	32
In Royal Eastern Counties Inst. ...	17	—	17
Under Statutory Supervision ...	114	116	230
	<hr/> 218	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 418
(b) Persons of Unsound Mind—			
In Hellesdon Hospital ...	192	346	538
Totals ...	<hr/> 410	<hr/> 546	<hr/> 956

The Duly Authorised Officer paid 357 visits during the year, and the Occupation Centre Supervisor and Mental Health Worker made 404 visits.

SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

26th April, 1950.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year ending December 31st, 1949. The compilation of the Report has been largely the work of Dr. Riddel.

Attention should once again be drawn to the very serious difficulty in obtaining certain Staff. This applies more particularly so far as the School Health Service is concerned to Physiotherapists but there is also a shortage of Assistant School Dental Officers, and School Nurses with the Health Visitor's qualification. The scarcity of Physiotherapists is at present more serious but the Committee is aware of the unsatisfactoriness of the position and the fact that it may lead to neglect of the children.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL.

(1) **Staff.** See pages 10-12.

(2) **General Information.** *National Health Service Act, 1946.* The chief repercussions affecting school children were the continued and excessive delay in supplying glasses after they have been prescribed, and the inability to provide comprehensive dental treatment for all school children owing to extreme difficulty in obtaining dental staff for the School Dental Service due to the higher remuneration offered for similar work under the Act. With regard to provision of spectacles, prior to July, 1948, when the Act came into force, the waiting period varied from 4 to 6 weeks. In 1948 it could be 4 to 6 months (a list of 22 cases with the length of time the child waited is given in the body of the report). An orthoptist clinic for the treatment of cases of squint is now in operation at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The number of cases examined by the Authority's eye specialist chiefly for refraction shows no diminution despite the provision that the parent has the option of going elsewhere. The small decrease in the number of cases attending the minor ailments clinic which occurred soon after the Act came into force continues and there is little doubt that more of these cases are now being treated by the private doctors. The specialist clinics, e.g. eye and orthopaedic clinics, are still being carried on by your authority.

Clinics. There has been an increase in the number of district clinics for minor ailments owing to the continued exodus of families from the centre of the city to the periphery, and the opening of schools in the new area. These clinics not only save a great deal of school time but they are useful in dealing with accidents at school and the teaching staff consider that a more regular attendance is made than would be the case otherwise. The orthopaedic clinic continues to be handicapped by shortage of physiotherapists. Instead of having two full time staff, only one was available up to May and from that date only one half time only. This is a serious matter for the children as the specialist exercises cannot be carried out in the ordinary schools although in the Grammar Schools these are still being done by the gymnastic instructors who have special training in this. At the end of the year the part-time physiotherapist resigned leaving no one on the staff.

Health of School Children. The health of the children continues to be very good. For the third successive year the number of children on the school register shows an increase, being 1658 over the 1946 figure. The percentage of children in school having school meals remains at about 45% and about 84% take their ration of school milk. The number of cases of scabies continued to fall at 14 compared with 26 last year and the figure is now lower than in pre-war years. There was not a single case

of ringworm of the scalp. A small outbreak of plantar warts (11 cases) occurred in a secondary modern girls school. Preventive measures were taken and no further cases have occurred. With regard to infectious diseases, this was less than usual and for the first time on record not a single school case of diphtheria occurred in the city during the whole year. The number of cases of tuberculosis shows little change. Uncleanliness of the head accounted for 220 cases compared with 316 in 1948.

Following-up. The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc. have not been altered during the year. 243 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

104 children were involved in cases referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Deaths. There were 10 deaths recorded of schoolchildren, compared with 11 in the previous year. The causes of death were:—T.B. Meningitis, 1; Appendicitis, 1; Ruptured Cerebral Abscess, 1; Emphysema and Bronchitis, 1; Malignant Lymphadenoma, 1; Shock following Operation for Patent Ductus Arteriosus, 1; Accidentally Drowned, 2; Accidental Burns, 1; Other Violent Deaths, 1.

Certified Special Schools. There is no change in the conduct or regime of the certified special schools.

Educationally Sub-normal Children. Of the 41 new cases examined mentally during the year, 32 were referred by the Education staff, 2 by the School Health Service, and 7 by other sources—chiefly parents.

Juvenile Delinquency. I am informed that there were 240 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year. 207 boys and 33 girls—a decrease of 25 cases.

Hospital Treatment—Special Arrangements. In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases has been or will be given at other hospitals with the approval of the Ministry of Education. This applies chiefly to plastic treatment at East Grinstead.

One girl suffering from an extensive naevus involving most of the right side of the face, attended the Radium Institute, London, for observation, following treatment, during the year.

One girl suffering from hare lip and cleft palate, one boy suffering from congenital ptosis, and one boy suffering from cleft palate were admitted for treatment to the Plastic Surgery Centre at Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. One girl suffering from hare lip and nasal deformity was awaiting admission at the end of the year.

One girl attended for advice at the Moorfields Westminster and Central Eye Hospital, London, on account of Corneal Nebulae and Nystagmus.

One boy suffering from spastic diplegia continued under treatment throughout the year at the St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Northwood Hills, near Pinner, Middlesex.

On the advice of specialists at the local hospitals, 1 boy was admitted during the year to the Hill End Hospital, St. Alban's, and 1 boy to the Westminster Children's Hospital to undergo operations for Patent Ductus Arteriosus. The former died whilst the operation was being performed, but the latter made a good recovery, and is now in full time attendance at school.

(3) **Medical Inspection and Treatment.** The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Medical examinations of schoolchildren are carried out, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, as follows:—

Primary Schools.

- (a) As soon as possible after admission. (Entrants)
- (b) At 6 years of age if not included at the age of 6 years in (a) above.
- (c) At 8 years of age.
- (d) Between the ages of 11 and 12 years—the last year of attendance at a Primary School. (Second Age Group)

Secondary Schools.

- (e) During the first year.
- (f) During the last year of compulsory attendance at School.
(Third Age Group)
- (g) During each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year were as follows:—

Primary Schools.

(a) Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	1734
(d) Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	997
(b and c) Other Periodic Inspections				...	...	2533

Secondary Schools.

(f) Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1568
(e and g) Other Periodic Inspections			...	...	1967
Colman Road Special School		...	...	...	81
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	256
Total					9136

During the year, new schools were opened as follows:—

Horn's Lane Junior School—24th January, 1949.

Clarkson Infant School, Marl Pit Lane—fully opened to use after the Easter holiday.

Clarkson Junior School, Marl Pit Lane—seven class-rooms opened on 5th September, 1949.

The whole school was officially opened by the Minister of Education on 7th December, 1949.

Tuckswood Infant School, Lakenham—four class-rooms and hall opened on 5th September, 1949.

North Earlham Junior School occupied new premises on 31st October, 1949.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.		“Specials” at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
		Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin	...	47	430	477	457	2418	2133
Eye:							
Vision and Squint		290	187	477	367	377	212 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	...	25	78	103	93	228	196
Ear:							
Hearing	...	12	9	21	12	9	4
Otitis Media	...	25	35	60	51	49	23
Other	...	12	66	78	74	207	187
Nose or Throat	...	412	186	598	326	353	274
Speech	...	35	22	57	29	82	19
Cervical Glands	...	92	20	112	28	32	9
Heart and Circulation	...	88	15	103	78	116	21
Lungs	...	63	43	106	64	124	9
Developmental:							
Hernia	...	26	1	27	13	18	15
Other	...	76	3	79	23	26	6
Orthopædic:							
Posture	...	56	12	68	53	89	13
Flat Foot	...	53	29	82	67	261	39
Other	...	310	41	351	231	665	109
Nervous System:							
Epilepsy	...	17	3	20	13	27	1
Other	...	54	37	91	58	93	17
Psychological:							
Developmental	...	7	28	35	18	105	—
Stability	...	41	9	50	19	89	34
Malnutrition	...	277	20	297	222	467	24
Other	...	200	203	403	340	567*	243

*Includes 2 Rheumatism treated (1 cured).

It is known that 10 pupils were operated on for Squint, 14 for Hernia, 4 for Phimosis, and 1 had Lobectomy performed.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1948 are also given.

				Number requiring treatment :—		
Defect or Disease.				1949.		1948.
			Prim.	Sec.	Total	
Scabies ...	...	...	1	—	1	13
Impetigo ...	...	...	15	7	22	54
Ringworm of Scalp ...	...	...	—	—	—	3
„ „ Body ...	...	...	5	1	6	9
Other skin diseases ...	...	...	166	116	282	392
Blepharitis ...	...	...	25	13	38	27
Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	27	7	34	48
Defective Vision and Squint ...	...	...	368	394	762	836
Defective Hearing ...	...	...	13	4	17	12
Discharging ears ...	...	...	55	18	73	79
Other ear diseases ...	...	...	75	22	97	117
Orthopædic defects ...	...	...	371	264	635	928
Heart Dis. and Circulation ...	...	...	84	52	136	132
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea) ...	...	...	2	2	4	12

RINGWORM

No. of Cases Treated.

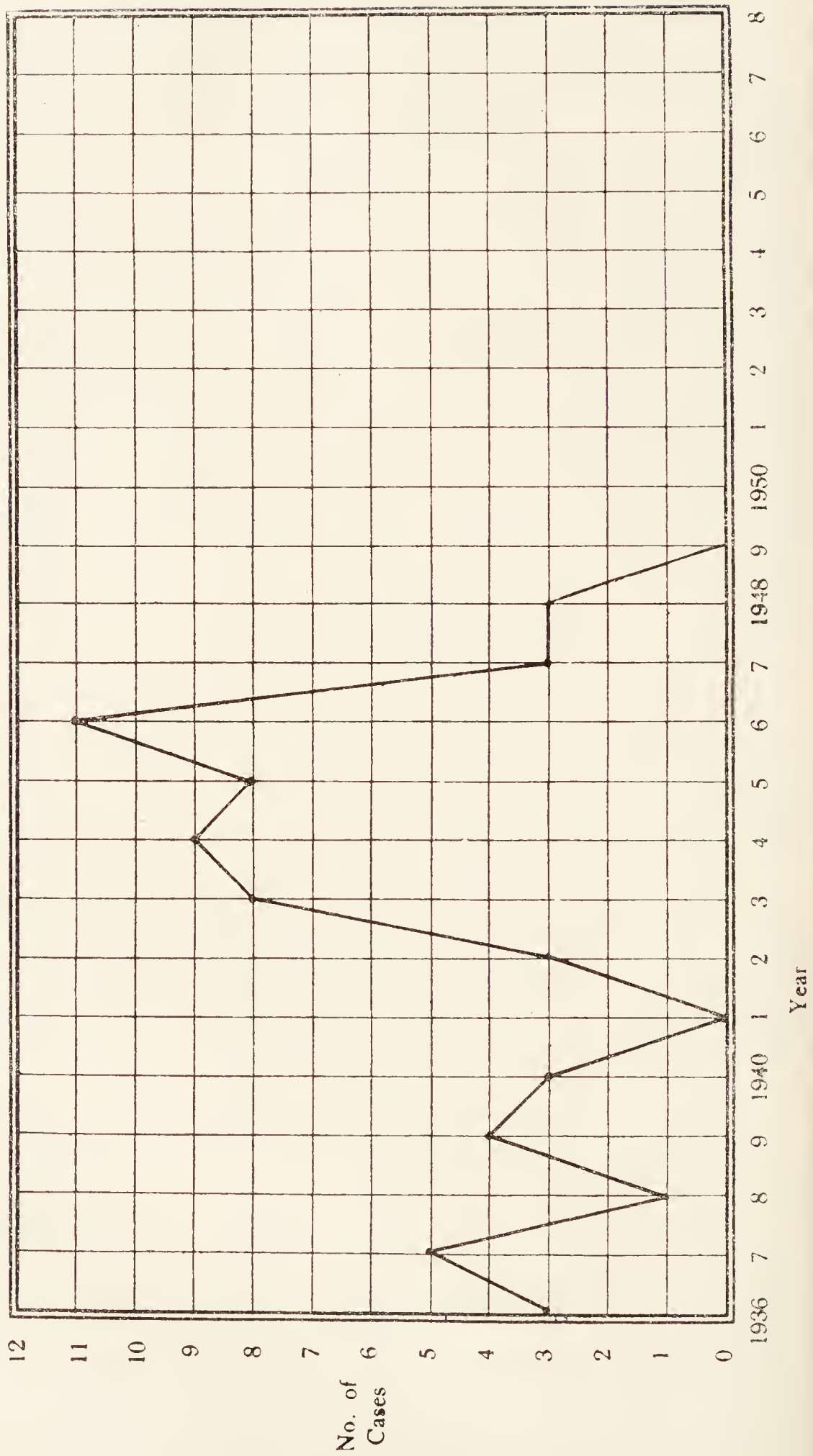
		Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp ...	...	3	—	3
Ringworm Body ...	...	7	—	7

No new case of Ringworm of the Scalp was referred for treatment during the year, but 3 cases (1 boy and 1 girl aged 8 years, and 1 boy aged 10 years) continued treatment from 1948. These cases were cured early in 1949, one by ointment treatment, the other 2 having had X-Ray treatment in 1948. There were no cases on the books at the end of the year.

One new case was discovered in a child under 5 years of age. It was treated with ointment at the clinic, but had not been certified fit at the end of the year.

During the year the X-Ray apparatus at Churchman House broke down whilst being tested. The machine was over twenty years old, and in view of the very high cost to repair it, and the very small number of cases which have required treatment from it in recent years, it was decided to arrange the treatment of any new cases through the Regional Hospital Board at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Shortly before the end of the year, however, apparatus at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital became available, and future cases will be referred there for treatment.

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF RINGWORM OF THE
SCALP IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINCE 1936



No. of
Cases

Year

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

Churchman House Clinics.

Schoolchildren with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City, and children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon. Children with ear discharge attend from 9 to 10 a.m., and others from 10 o'clock onwards. A medical officer is in attendance.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

6472 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

District Clinics.

These clinics, eighteen in number, were held during the year at the centres listed below. New clinics have been opened at the Alderman Jex School (May, 1949), the Clarkson School (June, 1949) and the Tuckswood School (September, 1949).

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Alderman Jex School	... Monday, 4-4.30 p.m., and Thursday, 3.15-4.30 p.m.
Angel Road School	... Tuesday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Catton Grove School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 10.45-12 noon.
Cavell School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 3.15-4.30 p.m.
Clarkson School	... Monday and Thursday— 11.15-12 noon.
Colman Road Special School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-11 a.m.
Dowson School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
George White School	... Tuesday, 2.45-3.30 p.m. Wed- nesday, 3.15-4.30 p.m., and Friday, 4-4.30 p.m.
Gurney and Henderson School	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
Horn's Lane School	... Wednesday—2-3 p.m.
Lakenham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Larkman Lane School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-11 a.m.

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Mousehold Avenue School ...	Tuesday, 2-2.30 p.m. and Thursday, 2-3 p.m.
Norman School ...	Monday to Friday (inclusive)—9.30-10.30 a.m.
Stuart School ...	Monday and Friday, 3.15-3.45 p.m., and Tuesday and Thursday, 2-3 p.m.
Tuckswood School ...	Monday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Wellesley School ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Wensum View School ...	Tuesday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.

At these, the nurses treat discharging ears, minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays when the District Clinics are closed.

42,301 attendances were made at these clinics during the year exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools):—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Churchman House Clinic.</i>		<i>District Clinics.</i>	
	<i>No. of Pupils Treated.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>	<i>No. of Pupils Treated.</i>	<i>Cured.</i>
Ringworm of the Head ...	3	3	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	7	7	—	—
*Scabies ...	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	18	15	16	13
Other Skin Diseases ...	169	143	493	435
Minor Eye Defects (Conjunctivitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	64	57	203	192
Otorrhœa ...	32	20	29	9
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	70	66	209	191
Enlarged Glands ...	1	1	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	3	2	107	101
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	348	339	2352	2286
Other Defects and Diseases ...	11	5	250	239

*Scabies in school children is treated at the Scabies Clinic set up by the Health Committee. (See page 96).

EYE CLINIC.

110 sessions were held by the Eye Specialist during the year at Churchman House.

376 Primary, 1 Nursery and 428 Secondary school pupils, and 61 children under 5 years of age who attend no school were examined, and glasses were prescribed in the following cases:— Primary, 211; Nursery, Nil; Secondary, 263; Children under 5 years of age, 19.

Under the present system by which the parent obtains the child's spectacles direct from the optician of his choice, it is difficult to get an exact picture of the average length of time taken to supply them. However, enquiry of certain parents at the end of the year revealed the following position:—

1 child waited	...	39 weeks
1 " "	...	33 "
1 " "	...	28 "
2 children waited	...	21 "
1 child waited	...	17 "
3 children waited	...	15 "
2 " "	...	14 "
2 " "	...	12 "
1 child waited	...	11 "
1 " "	...	10 "
4 children waited	...	9 "
1 child waited	...	7 "
1 " "	...	4 "
1 " "	...	2 "

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the City are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to our notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-patient department of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

4 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 4 cases recurred and 34 continued under treatment or observation from the previous year. At the end of the year there were 26 cases on the books.

41 additional cases, not referred to the Ear Specialist, were also treated during the year.

428 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 2035 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

WORK DONE IN THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING—

School Children.

(Primary, Secondary Modern
and Secondary Grammar)

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
No. Examined at School	1982	3152	5520	4459	4206	4534	5075	5731	7867
No. Treated, including "Specials" ...	3551	3473	3267	3174	3186	3493	3275	3912	4621
Total number of attendances at the Clinic ...	9874	10352	9086	8621	6636	6772	6463	6778	7818
No. of Teeth Filled ...	5129	6573	6051	6189	3545	3667	3539	3941	4572
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	5626	4598	3940	4137	4034	4248	4687	4795	6075
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	2181	1635	1358	1499	1500	1604	1720	1740	2153
No. of Other Operations ...	1504	2367	2303	2912	1838	2030	1767	1198	1251

National Health Service.

Mothers—

New Cases Treated ...	283	311	327	313	285	237	296	236	266
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	1570	1885	1663	1293	1003	872	1201	929	990
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	620	619	736	821	982	892	1401	1178	1445
No. of Teeth Filled ...	1134	1344	1150	833	373	244	236	138	141
No. of Other Operations ...	587	861	622	616	439	405	605	427	415
No. of Dentures Provided ...	120	124	142	150	118	73	184	142	135
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	93	87	97	124	245	225	284	289	359

Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—

New Cases Treated	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Total number of Attendances	190	121	122	85	92	110	63	102	194
at the Clinic	278	186	182	114	108	114	63	104	195
No. of Teeth Extracted	391	227	251	180	190	206	151	182	483
No of Teeth Filled	27	6	27	18	7	12	1	8	4
No. of Other Operations	18	35							
No. of Administrations of									
General Anæsthetics	179	132	111	89	90	81	53	79	168

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Tuberculosis.

No. of Patients Treated	8	7	11	6	7	13	8	13	20
Total number of Attendances									
at the Clinic	8	39	66	48	43	49	34	77	38
No. of Teeth Extracted	1	21	11	13	18	20	15	31	60
No. of Other Operations	7	29	36	45	42	40	30	59	15
No. of Dentures Provided	3	5	10	12	6	6	6	14	4
No. of Administrations of									
General Anæsthetics	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS:—

The last 9 months have been most depressing—work has accumulated to the detriment of routine inspections and treatment. Preference must be given to mothers, children under five years of age, and school children in pain. The majority of private practitioners do not want children as patients, and children from all schools in the city come to the Clinic as casuals for emergency treatment. We have therefore extracted 127 more permanent teeth this year than last, and the number of general anæsthetics has risen in consequence to 2181 as against 1635.

As was to be expected, the two advertisements for Assistant Dental Officers have attracted no applicants.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

The Dental Officers devoted 15 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 1982 scholars—an average of 132.1 per session. 1392, or 70.2 per cent., were found to require treatment, and 697, or 50.1 per cent. attended at the Clinic for treatment.

3741 children (casuals) were referred to the Dental Clinic by the School Medical Officers, Head Teachers and School Nurses for examination. Of these 2854 were treated.

The total number of children treated during the year was 3597, the number of attendances being 9874.

5063 fillings were done in permanent teeth, and 66 in temporary teeth, making a total of 5129. Included in these were 329 synthetic and 40 root fillings.

1126 permanent teeth were extracted of which 403 were removed for regulation purposes, and 4500 temporary teeth were extracted.

The number of general anæsthetics administered was 2181.

There were 1468 permanent, and 36 temporary orthodontic operations, which include 109 root dressings, 105 scalings, and 30 visits for regulation treatment.

The X-Ray Unit has proved invaluable in diagnosis and subsequent treatment during the year.

The number of X-Rays taken was 135 children and 36 mothers.

In cases where the crowns of the front teeth have been fractured, due to falls off bicycles, etc., or from caries, acrylic crowns have been fitted. 21 of these crowns were made during the year.

33 fræna were dissected.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

The Orthopædic Scheme commenced in June, 1936.

This scheme covers the treatment of all children suffering from orthopædic defects, whether of school age or under, and the treatment of all cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints. Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., is the Orthopædic Surgeon and there is an establishment for two full-time Orthopædic Physiotherapists. Clinics are held at the local hospitals by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities on Wednesday afternoons, and cases of orthopædic defects are referred to Mr. Brittain at these clinics.

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic teachers.

Cases are referred by the Doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and the Tuberculosis Clinic. The hospitals also refer cases for inclusion in the Scheme.

Whilst under treatment, the cases are seen by the specialist as often as may be required and at least every 12 months. The arrangements for institutional treatment are that the cases go to the Norfolk and Norwich or Jenny Lind Hospitals for short term periods of treatment, i.e., 6 weeks or less, and to Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth—an approved Orthopædic Institution—for long term periods of treatment, when accommodation is available.

With regard to the supply of surgical boots and instruments, this department orders the appliances on forms issued by the Ministry of Pensions, which accepts financial responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

During the year, 37 surgical boots and/or instruments (exclusive of night splints and wedges in footwear) have been supplied under this arrangement.

The following table shows the number of days spent Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	Children under School Age.	T.B. Cases.	Healed or Committed Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ...	—	—	393	16
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	150	102	9	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	42	—	47	—
Melton Lodge ...	42	217	947	—
West Norwich Hospital ...	124	—	184	—
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	365	—	—	—
Bath and Wessex Orthopædic Hospital ...	285	—	—	—
	<hr/> 1008	<hr/> 319	<hr/> 1580*	<hr/> 16

*1007 of these were in respect of school children.
School Cases.

177 new cases (Primary) and 69 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 142 Primary and 38 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 687 Primary and 286 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 2 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 10 in General Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

PRIMARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	22	89	2	19
Exercises and wedges in footwear	24	98	—	23
Wedges in footwear ...	77	270	2	59
Wedges and Night Splints ...	16	55	1	6
Night Splints ...	—	8	—	1
Massage ...	—	1	—	—
Plaster and Strapping Correction	4	9	1	2
Surgical Boots and/or instruments ...	—	9	—	—
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	9	24	—	5
Electrical Treatment ...	2	2	—	1
Miscellaneous, e.g. Anti-rachitic etc ...	4	4	—	—
No treatment necessary ...	19	118	4	16
TOTALS ...	<hr/> 177	<hr/> 687	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 132

SECONDARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital etc.	15	94	—	7
Exercises and wedges in footwear	21	62	1	15
Wedges in footwear	17	41	—	5
Surgical Boots and/or instruments	—	5	—	—
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	6	10	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	10	—	2
No treatment necessary ...	6	64	1	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...	69	286	2	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTALS ...	246	973	12	168
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the diagnosis of the abovementioned cases:—

Diagnosis.		New Cases (in 1949).		Old Cases (Prior to 1949).		TOTAL	
		Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.
Genu Valgum		76	11	352	41	428	52
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...		17	5	60	80	77	85
Valgus Feet"		63	41	197	123	260	164
Miscellaneous		21	12	78	42	99	54
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS ...		177	69	687	286	864	355
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At the end of the year 686 Primary and 322 Secondary cases were under observation or treatment.

Children under 5 years of age. 210 new cases and 294 cases continuing treatment from 1948 were seen at the clinic during the year, and the following recommendations were made and results obtained:—

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.		
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	
Wedges in footwear ...	80	111	—	12	
Massage and stretching ...	3	5	—	1	
Plaster correction ...	3	4	—	1	
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	4	10	—	—	
Exercises and Night Splints ...	1	1	—	—	
Exercises ...	13	17	1	—	
Anti-rachitic Treatment ...	5	6	—	3	
Surgical Instruments ...	1	4	—	—	
Night Splints ...	13	17	1	2	
Wedges and Night Splints ...	45	50	—	2	
Wedges and Exercises ...	1	8	—	—	
Miscellaneous ...	17	13	—	4	
No treatment necessary ...	24	48	2	2	
TOTALS ...		210	294	4	27

The diagnosis of these cases was as follows:—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.	TOTAL.
Genu Valgum ...	...	105	114	219
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	...	2	2	4
“Valgus Feet” ...	...	56	65	121
Miscellaneous ...	...	47	113	160
TOTALS ...		210	294	504

466 cases under school age were under observation or treatment at the end of the year.

Tuberculosis Cases. 5 cases attended the Orthopædic Clinic for the first time during the year, and 45 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were:—Hip, 19; Knee, 3; Spine, 20; Other Bones and Joints, 8. They were dealt with as follows:—

Recommendation.		Total No. Recommended.	No. Cured.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals		12	—
Surgical Instruments	... ..	15	—
No treatment necessary	... ..	23	—
TOTALS		50	—

Health Committee Cases. A number of cases of severe orthopædic defect in boys and girls over school age, who had received treatment under the Scheme at school, were treated during the year as follows:—

Recommendation.		Total No.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals		1
Surgical Instruments	... ..	8
Exercises	... ..	2
Waiting list for Hospital Treatment	... ..	4
No treatment necessary	... ..	13
TOTAL		28

8 of these were cases of old infantile paralysis, 2 were cases of hemiplegia, 7 kyphosis, 2 osteomyelitis, and 9 other defects.

UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses visit the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, the School Nurses report to this office any children they may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition. These children are immediately excluded from school and a Statutory notice (or, in the case of a first offence, a milder form of letter) is sent to the parents, giving them 24 hours in which to cleanse them. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen, the child is excluded and a notice sent. No child is re-admitted to school without a medical certificate of cleanliness. Similar action is taken in any case found by a doctor during medical inspection at the Clinic. If a child attends the Clinic before the 24 hours

notice has elapsed, and is still not clean, the parents are offered voluntary cleansing, but if the 24 hours have elapsed the child is compulsorily cleansed. After a child has been compulsorily cleansed, the School Nurse visits the parent and gives instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and also endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination and (if necessary) cleansing. The Committee have decided to prosecute the parent of any child, for whom three notices have been served within a period of two years.

The School Nurses and other authorised persons made 37,848 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 9616 in the Secondary Modern Schools during the year. 141 Primary and 60 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations. Statutory Notices under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, and letters in respect of first offences were served on parents in respect of 0.4% of the pupils examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual pupils found unclean by the School Nurses and other authorised persons during the course of Head Inspections, and does not include cases referred from other sources).

2400 examinations were made during the year by the School Nurses in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), and 3 scholars were found unclean. All were cleansed at the clinic under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority.

The following table shows the number of notices served in respect of children at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained:—

	1949.	1948.	1947.
No. of children examined by the School Nurses	47464	46405	40963
*Total number of Notices served ...	234	352	171
Total No. of Individual Children concerned	220	316	165
Total No. of cases voluntarily cleansed	43	56	21
Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	190	293	149
Total No. of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.) ...	1	3	1

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

During the year 4 parents were prosecuted, each in respect of one child. Two cases were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, and fines of 5/- and 10/- respectively were imposed in the other two cases.

15 other cases of uncleanness were dealt with at the Clinic, no Statutory Notices being issued. (Also see page 130.)

No notices re uncleanness of clothing were sent out during the year.

Head Teachers notify me of the names and addresses of any children they have excluded from school for uncleanness. These cases are visited by the School Nurses and are not re-admitted until certified fit by one of the Medical Officers. With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from my office free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY.

Since 3rd October, 1949, the Speech Therapist has been employed by the Local Education Authority for 7 sessions weekly, instead of 5 as formerly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the hospitals.

During the year, 18 schoolchildren (new cases) suffering from stammer, 41 with other speech defects, and 3 children under school age having defective speech were referred for treatment.

A total of 44 pupils suffering from stammer, 71 with other speech defects, and 6 children under school age having defective speech, received treatment, of whom 7 stammerers and 14 school children with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

Catton Grove Centre (Monday morning)	...	14
Churchman House Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	16
(Commenced on 3rd October, 1949)		
Colman Road Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	9
(Commenced on 5th October, 1949)		
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		13
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday morning)	...	17
Clarkson Centre (Friday morning)	...	6
(Commenced on 17th June, 1949, in place of 2nd session at Larkman Lane Centre)		
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	10

In addition, 38 cases were under observation only, and 4 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 1532 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by pupils.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“Even in a city the size of Norwich the Speech Therapist must be peripatetic. There is need for contact to be made with all spheres of the child’s speech. When new sounds have been learnt or new methods of control embarked upon, then the child needs help and understanding from those at home and at school as well as in the Clinic.

“Parents often visit our Clinics, but sometimes the Speech Therapist visits their homes. Their co-operation with home practice is so important. After improvement in speech has been learnt with exercises and play-way methods, home practice is needed and parents’ assistance gained in helping the children bring speech changes into their everyday conversation.

“Teachers are usually most helpful when visited. Methods of speech training for conversation and for reading are discussed and common aims agreed upon. Reminders of careful speech sounds in class and in reading assist an all round improvement.

“So much for the assistance given by our travelling Speech Therapist. She learns a lot, too, by keeping in touch with the children’s environments. Having helped with improvements and controls in the child’s careful speech, shall the next attack be on the playground speech? Perhaps this should be left alone—are we not all bilingual?”

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Public Health Committees.

During the year 89 Primary and 73 Secondary school children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Surrey Street.

18 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

In addition, 17 Primary and 27 Secondary school children, and 1 other child, had diagnostic interviews only.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** The general arrangements with regard to infectious diseases have remained unaltered. It is very important that Head Teachers should notify to the Public Health Department all cases of infectious disease which come to their notice.

At its meeting on 21st February, 1949, the Education Physical Care Sub-Committee agreed to the insufflation of Sulphanilamide powder, twice daily for the period of one week, into each nostril of all home and school class contacts of cases of Scarlet Fever who give positive nasal swabs to hæmolytic streptococci. Home contacts with positive nasal swabs whose parents refuse this treatment are excluded from school for the period recommended in the memorandum issued jointly by the Ministers of Health and Education, but exclusion is waived in the case of nasal carriers of hæmolytic streptococci who accept treatment, and in the case of household contacts whose nasal swabs prove negative. Positive class contacts are not excluded. Two days after completion of the week's treatment the children are again swabbed (nose and throat) and swabbing is repeated 7 days later. Cases who are still positive are given a further course of treatment and then re-swabbed.

Swabbing of contacts and the treatment of the nasal carriers commenced on 10th October. Up to 31st December, 85 nasal carriers had been detected; 53 of these had completed treatment and had had two consecutive negative nasal swabs by the end of the year.

For the first time on record no case of Diphtheria in a school child was notified during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Chicken Pox showed reduction, whilst Rubella increased from 3 cases in 1948 to 7 in 1949, Dysentery from 2 cases in 1948 to 20 in 1949, and Jaundice from 71 cases to 103.

No school was closed on account of infectious disease.

8 cases and 2 contacts of Scarlet Fever, 24 cases of Measles, 1 case of Whooping Cough, 1 case of Chicken Pox, 1 case of Dysentery, 2 cases and 2 contacts of Acute Poliomyelitis, and 1 case of Erysipelas were reported from private schools.

Diphtheria Immunisation is urged by the Health and Education Committees. Details of the cases immunised during the year are given on page 78.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** On 31st December, 1949, 316 Primary and Secondary Modern and 46 Secondary Grammar School pupils were receiving meals on the recommendation of a Medical Officer. Such children are re-examined every few months.

5947 Primary and Secondary Modern and 1271 Secondary Grammar School children were also receiving meals under voluntary arrangements.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1949.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles).	CHICKEN POX.		WHOOPING COUGH.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.	MUMPS.	NON-PUL. T.B.	DYS-ENTERY.	Cases.	Cases.	AC. POLIO-MYELITIS & AC. POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Contacts.
Alderman Jex	450	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road	701	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avenue Road	875	—	—	—	2	—	47	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bignold ...	477	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bull Close	246	—	—	—	5	—	34	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catton Grove	478	—	—	—	5	—	37	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cavell ...	424	—	—	—	2	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson	441	—	—	—	—	—	34	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Colman Road	649	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Crome ...	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	665	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George White	518	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney, Henderson and North Earlam	1054	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Heigham House	134	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn's Lane	272	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham	669	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	8	—	14	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	1097	—	—	1	16	—	129	8	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model ...	258	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	208	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street	359	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	41	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Norman ...	650	—	—	—	3	—	95	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.

804 children attended out of 1000 (81%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.

825 out of 1028 (80%).

Summer Vacation.

612 out of 860 (71%).

Autumn Vacation.

797 out of 989 (81%).

Christmas Vacation.

575 out of 743 (77%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circular 119 of the Ministry of Education, dated 22nd July, 1946. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Physical Defectives' Section of the Colman Road Special School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme of the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(6) Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

(a) *Medical and Dental Inspection.* The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools:—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Parents Present. 1949.	Percentage of Parents Present. 1948.
Entrants ...	1734	1610 (92.8%)	92.9
Second Age Group	997	754(74.6%)	75.8
Third Age Group ...	1568	511 (32.6%)	28.1
Other Periodic Insps.	4500	3354 (74.5%)	75.5

At the Colman Road Special School, of the 81 pupils examined, parents were present with 40 or 49.4%, and at the Nursery School of the 256 pupils examined, parents were present with 215 or 84.0%.

(b) *Following-up.* There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

(c) *Medical and Dental Treatment.* The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continue to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by these Voluntary Associations are given on pages 97 and 130.

(7) **Handicapped Pupils.** These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers, and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections.

Blind Pupils are admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

No children left or were admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston, during the year. 2 boys were on the register at the end of the year.

Deaf and Dumb Pupils are also admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

During the year 1 boy and 1 girl left the East Anglian School. At the end of the year 5 boys and 2 girls were on the register.

All the children who attend this school are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return to it after holidays.

The following table shows the number of blind and deaf children for the past 3 years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

Year.	BLIND.			DEAF.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1947	2	1	3	6	4	10
1948	2	—	2	6	3	9
1949	2	—	2	5	2	7

Epileptic Pupils. Specially recommended cases are admitted to boarding special schools on attaining the age of 5 years. No pupils received boarding treatment during the year, but one girl was awaiting admission at the end of the year.

Educationally Subnormal Pupils.. These are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department, by parents, and through school medical inspection. Educationally subnormal pupils are admitted to the Special Day School, or where the home circumstances are difficult, are recommended for Boarding Special School, but it is virtually impossible to obtain a vacancy. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

26 boys and 28 girls were mentally examined. 11 boys and 7 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 1 boy and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 9 boys and 16 girls to remain at ordinary schools; 2 boys and 1 girl to remain at the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives); 2 boys and 1 girl for admission to the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives); and 1 boy and 1 girl who were under school age were recommended for re-examination in one year.

In addition, 6 boys and 10 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

1 girl was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 4 boys and 4 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving school, including one girl for whom admission to an Institution was also recommended; 1 boy was recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 1 girl was recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School; and 1 boy and 4 girls were examined at the parents' request and no medical objection was offered with regard to permission to leave school. Permission was granted by the Committee, however, in the case of 1 boy and 1 girl only.

1 boy and 1 girl discharged during the year from a Boarding Special School, were also recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision.

41 boys and 42 girls (including 1 boy and 2 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 143), were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) at the end of the year.

2 girls, one at ordinary school and one at the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives) were awaiting admission.

Boarding Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils. 1 boy and 1 girl left Boarding Special Schools during the year.

At the end of the year 2 boys were in attendance, 1 boy having become the responsibility of the Local Education Authority upon the removal of his parents to Norwich.

4 boys and 3 girls at the Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) and 1 girl at ordinary school, were on the waiting list for admission to Boarding Special Schools at the end of the year.

Boarding Special Schools for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils. No children attended Boarding Special Schools during the year. One boy, suffering from Asthma, was awaiting admission at the end of the year.

Those handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 18 boys and 6 girls were being taught by this Teacher. They were suffering from the following defects:—

BOYS:

- Spastic Paraplegia and Educationally Subnormal.
- Spastic Hemiplegia and Educationally Subnormal.
- Spina Bifida and Talipes Equinus Varus.
- T.B. Hip and Grand Mal.
- Fragile Bones.
- T.B. Knee.
- Osteomyelitis.
- Amputated left leg.
- Congenital Heart and Asthma.
- Marked Scoliosis.
- Spastic Diplegia.
- Talipes Equinus Varus.
- Hæmophilia (2 children).
- Perthe's Disease (2 children).
- Asthma (2 children).

GIRLS :

Epilepsy.
 Left Hemiplegia.
 T.B. Hip.
 Spastic Paraplegia.
 Blindness and Spastic Diplegia.
 Debility following Pneumonia.

CERTIFIED DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL.

(a) *Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School in a Special Section and are referred to above.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School remain the same; the average attendance for the year was 143.9.

Since July, 1948, when the school kitchen stopped functioning pending extension, no breakfasts or teas have been supplied to the children, and the dinners have been of the same quality and quantity as supplied to the ordinary schools. The kitchen in its extended form re-opened in September, 1949, but only dinners are supplied.

During the year 59 boys and 57 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Riddel at this school. 9 boys and 9 girls were admitted. 7 boys and 8 girls left at 15 years of age or over. 6 boys and 7 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school. 6 boys and 3 girls left at the parents' request. 1 boy was transferred to the Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section), and 1 boy died.

At the end of the year, 1 boy suffering from Defective Vision and attending ordinary school, was awaiting admission.

38 boys and 39 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease.				Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	11	7
Debility	...	...	...	11	14
Bronchitis or Asthma	...	...	...	6	2
Defective Vision	...	...	...	1	3
Paralysis	...	...	...	2	1
Deformities	...	..	...	3	2
Epilepsy	...	..	...	3	—
Heart ...	...	...	...	1	4
Coeliac Disease	...	...	...	—	2
Rheumatic Debility	...	...	...	—	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	2
TOTALS				38	39

Of the 7 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 1 is employed at a cardboard box factory, 2 at boot and shoe factories, 1 by a builders' merchants, 1 by a firm of piston makers, 1 by a sawdust merchant, and one has left the city.

Of the 8 girls similarly discharged, 1 is employed in a wool shop, 2 at boot and shoe factories, 2 at laundries, 1 at a printing works, 1 at a wine and spirit merchant's warehouse, and 1 is a hairdresser's apprentice.

The health of 11 of the children was reported to be good, 1 was keeping "fairly well," and 2 had not been very well.

63 boys and 43 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Boston at this school during the year. 11 boys and 9 girls were admitted; 2 boys and 4 girls left at 15 years of age or over; 4 boys left at the parents' request; 2 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school, and 1 girl died.

47 boys and 36 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.
Debility with T.B. History ...	18	20
Debility (Anæmia, Rickets, etc.) ...	19	13
T.B. Glands (Neck) ...	5	—
Respiratory and Suspected T.B. ...	3	2
T.B. Bones and Joints ...	—	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs ...	2	—
TOTALS ...	47	36

Of the 12 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 1 is employed at a bookstall, 2 in boot and shoe factories, 1 is a builder's apprentice, 1 is employed in a cycle shop, 1 in a mineral water factory, 1 in a fish shop, 1 in an optician's shop, 1 in a wireless shop, 1 is a cabinet maker's apprentice, 1 is a printer's apprentice, and 1 is a shop assistant.

Of the 4 girls similarly discharged, 3 are employed in boot and shoe factories and 1 in a chocolate factory.

The health of 13 of the children was reported to be good, 2 were keeping "fairly well," and 1 had not been very well.

(8) **Full-time courses of Higher Education for Disabled Students.** No students were receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind at the end of the year.

(9) **Nursery School and Classes.** The numbers of nursery pupils on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Earlham Nursery School	...	...	8 children
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	60	„
Nursery Class, Norman School	...	30	„

*A number of children who had attained their fifth birthday were also on the register at the end of the year, owing to limited accommodation in the Infants' Department.

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses and each term by the School Medical Officer.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.			"Specials" at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
			Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin	...	...	2	—	2	2	—	—
Eye:								
Vision and Squint			1	1	2	1	1	— (Glasses prescribed)
Other	...	...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Ear:								
Hearing	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	—
Other	...	...	—	1	1	1	2	2
Nose or Throat	...	...	6	—	6	5	1	1
Speech	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	...	...	4	—	4	2	—	—
Heart and Circula- tion	...	...	6	—	6	6	2	—
Lungs	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Developmental:								
Hernia	...	...	4	—	4	3	1	1
Other	...	...	2	—	2	1	—	—
Orthopædic:								
Posture	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Foot	...	...	2	—	2	2	—	—
Other	...	...	22	—	22	18	1	—
Nervous System:								
Epilepsy	...	...	2	—	2	2	—	—
Other	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Psychological:								
Developmental	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other	...	...	6	1	7	4	1	1

It is known that 1 pupil was operated on for Hernia.

(10) Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.

Medical Inspection. There are 15 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, and a Junior Art School (for boys and girls). At the end of the year, 842 boys and 805 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 271 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, and 54 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School.

The Junior Commercial School was closed at the August holiday.

Examinations are carried out during the first year of the child as a secondary school pupil, during the last year of compulsory attendance at school, and during each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 667 pupils were attending this school.

Following-up and Medical Treatment. The arrangements for the following-up of defects in children attending the Primary Schools also apply to those attending Secondary Schools. The Authority provides the same treatment for Secondary School cases as that provided for Primary School children.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.			Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured
			(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Skin	...	...	—	45	319	364	344	1176	1078
Eye:									
Vision and Squint			12	276	182	470	394	430	265
Other	...	...	1	21	37	59	48	96	(Glasses prescribed) 76
Ear:									
Hearing	...	...	—	6	—	6	4	1	—
Otitis Media	...	...	—	12	9	21	18	22	6
Other	...	...	—	3	21	24	22	76	72
Nose or Throat	...	...	1	71	70	142	96	138	115
Speech	...	...	—	4	1	5	2	33	2
Cervical Glands	...	...	1	20	9	30	14	13	4
Heart and Circulation	...	...	1	58	7	66	52	86	16
Lungs	...	...	1	18	16	35	26	54	3
Developmental:									
Hernia	...	...	1	5	—	6	5	1	—
Other	...	...	2	40	6	48	26	16	3
Orthopædic:									
Posture	...	...	3	126	6	135	92	168	17
Flat Foot	...	...	2	74	15	91	74	194	21
Other	...	...	4	96	20	120	98	166	15
Nervous System:									
Epilepsy	...	...	—	4	4	8	4	7	—
Other	...	...	1	19	9	29	14	24	8
Psychological:									
Developmental	...	...	—	4	4	8	6	13	—
Stability	...	...	—	8	3	11	9	73	19
Malnutrition	...	...	8	318	7	333	197	613	57
Other	...	...	4	150	117	271	196	365*	202

*Includes 7 Rheumatism treated (nil cured).

It is known that 1 pupil was operated on for Hernia.

(11) **Miscellaneous.** The quarterly systematic measuring and weighing by the Head Teachers, of all school children, continued during the year.

Remand Homes. 24 boys and 4 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 27 boys and 3 girls in 1948.

Examination of Teachers, etc. Examinations have been made as follows:—137 newly appointed teachers; 4 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness; 3 children in connection with applications for entertainment licences.

9 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival. All were found to be infested with vermin, and were cleansed at the clinic before admission to school.

Invalid Children's Aid Association. The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work by supplying Oil and Malt, Virol and Parrish's Food to children sent by the School Medical Officer. The cost for this is paid by the Education Authority, no contribution being made by the parent.

During the year, 77 individual children were referred under this arrangement, and 220 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 96 lbs. of Virol, and 149 bottles of Parrish's Food were supplied.

One debilitated child was sent to a private home for five weeks' holiday.

Arrangements were also made for 36 debilitated children to be admitted to convalescent homes, each child staying for three weeks. The cost of this was defrayed by the Association.

Distribution of Medical Foods through the Infant Welfare Centres. During the year, 813 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 2290 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 437 lbs. of Virol, 929 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, and 17 lbs. of Virolax, having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	1734	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	997	
				<hr/>	2731

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 2533

Nursery School ... 256

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section):—

Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	4	5	5	10	18	13	12	11	2	1

81

Grand Total ...

5601

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	1431
Nursery School	...	...	...	14
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	94

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	5895
Nursery School	..	...	...	20
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	2103

Grand Total ...

9557

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table 11A.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nursery School ...	—	43	43
Entrants ...	11	279	286
Second Age Group ...	60	174	226
Other Periodic Insps. Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	60	486	536
	9	23	30
Grand Total ...	140	1005	1121

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
(1)	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Skin	32	17	427	3
Eye—				
Vision	140	68	152	2
Squint	48	35	28	6
Other	17	9	76	2
Ear—				
Hearing	5	8	8	1
Otitis Media	18	11	87	—
Other	9	3	66	1
Nose or Throat	163	255	168	18
Speech	15	21	14	8
Cervical Glands	13	83	17	3
Heart and Circulation	70	24	14	1
Lungs	22	43	42	1
Developmental—				
Hernia	15	15	1	—
Other	24	54	—	3
Orthopædic—				
Posture	44	12	9	3
Flat Foot	40	15	29	—
Other	210	122	39	2
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	12	7	3	—
Other	24	31	35	2
Psychological—				
Developmental	1	6	17	11
Stability	12	29	7	2
Other	351	133	215	9

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31st DECEMBER, 1949.**

Age-Groups	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	256	95	37.1	139	54.3	22	8.6
Entrants ...	1734	577	33.3	941	54.3	216	12.4
Second Age Group	997	338	33.9	503	50.5	156	15.6
Other Periodic Insps.	2533	799	31.5	1416	55.9	318	12.6
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	81	19	23.5	32	39.5	30	37.0
TOTAL ...	5601	1828	32.6	3031	54.1	742	13.3

TABLE III.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by
School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 37848
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be
infested:—
 - (a) by School Nurses, etc. ... 141
 - (b) by Medical Officers ... 15
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom
cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2),
Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom
cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3),
Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom
cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich
Corporation Act, 1933) ... 151
- (vi) Number of pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrange-
ments made by the Local Education Authority ... 129
- (vii) Number of pupils cleansed by other arrangements ... 27
- (viii) Average number of visits per school (department)
made during the year by the School Nurses and
other authorised persons ... 4.4

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1949.

GROUP I. MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which
see Table III).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp { X-Ray Treatment ...	—
{ Other do. ...	3*
Ringworm—Body ...	6
Scabies ...	8
Impetigo ...	26
Other Skin Diseases ...	503
EYE DISEASE—	
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II). ...	224
EAR DEFECTS ...	269
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.)	1872
TOTAL ...	2911

* Includes 2 cases treated by X-ray in 1948, but not certified fit until 1949.

Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailments clinics. (Primary and Secondary pupils) 51236

GROUP II. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	378
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	5
TOTAL ...	383

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—
(a) Prescribed ... 212
(b) Obtained ... 135

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	126
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	227
TOTAL ...	354

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| (a) | Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools | 12 |
| (b) | Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments | 878* |

* Includes 141 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 16 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme, and 35 cases having other forms of treatment.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated:

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|----|
| (a) | under Child Guidance arrangements | ... | 89 |
| (b) | under Speech Therapy arrangements | ... | 82 |

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

- (1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|-------------|-------|------|------|
| (1) | (a) | Periodic age groups | ... | ... | ... | 405 |
| | (b) | Specials | ... | ... | ... | 2728 |
| | (c) | TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) | ... | ... | ... | 3133 |
| (2) | | Number found to require treatment | ... | ... | ... | 2936 |
| (3) | | Number actually treated | ... | ... | ... | 2258 |
| (4) | | Attendances made by pupils for treatment | ... | ... | ... | 4863 |
| (5) | Half-days devoted to | { Inspection
Treatment | 4
1339 | Total | 1343 | |
| (6) | Fillings | { Permanent Teeth
Temporary Teeth | 1181
64 | Total | 1245 | |
| (7) | Extractions | { Permanent Teeth
Temporary Teeth | 344
4018 | Total | 4362 | |
| (8) | Administration of | general anæsthetics for extractions | | | | 1807 |
| (9) | Other Operations | { Permanent Teeth
Temporary Teeth | 403
34 | Total | 437 | |

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Third Age Group	...	...	Boys	817	
			Girls	751	
					1568
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...		Boys	908	
			Girls	1059	
					1967
			Grand Total	...	3535

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	Boys	505	
			Girls	555	
					1060
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	Boys	1557	
			Girls	2173	
					3730
			Grand Total	...	4790

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Third Age Group—			
Boys	53	107	150
Girls	45	135	176
Other Periodic Insps.—			
Boys	40	159	190
Girls	67	209	266
GRAND TOTAL ...	205	610	782

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1949.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	28	17	316	8
Eye—				
Vision	205	70	172	3
Squint	10	3	7	—
Other	13	9	35	2
Ear—				
Hearing	4	2	—	—
Otitis Media	9	3	9	—
Other	2	1	20	1
Nose or Throat	27	45	69	1
Speech	2	2	—	1
Cervical Glands	6	15	8	1
Heart and Circulation	47	12	5	2
Lungs	11	8	15	1
Developmental—				
Hernia	5	1	—	—
Other	21	21	5	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture	87	42	5	1
Flat Foot	59	17	15	—
Other	78	22	20	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy	1	3	3	1
Other	6	14	8	1
Psychological—				
Developmental	3	1	3	1
Stability	6	2	3	—
Other	275	205	118	6

**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO
31st DECEMBER, 1949.**

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Third Age Group—							
Boys	817	265	32.4	385	47.1	167	20.5
Girls	751	289	38.4	377	50.3	85	11.3
Other Periodic Insp.							
Boys	908	251	27.6	431	47.5	226	24.9
Girls	1059	382	36.1	552	52.1	125	11.8
TOTAL ...	3535	1187	33.6	1745	49.4	603	17.0

TABLE III.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	12016
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested :—	
	(a) by School Nurses, etc.	63
	(b) by Medical Officers	19
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	Nil.
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933)	69
(vi)	Number of pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	69
(vii)	Number of pupils cleansed by other arrangements ...	13
(viii)	(a) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	9
	(b) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Modern Secondary Schools ...	2.6

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1949.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
SKIN—	
Ringworm—Scalp	—
„ Body	1
Scabies	4
Impetigo	8
Other Skin Diseases	301
EYE DISEASE—	
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	95
EAR DEFECTS	99
MISCELLANEOUS—	
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	862
TOTAL ...	1370

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Eye Disease treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	430
Other Defect or Disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I). ...	1
TOTAL ...	431

Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

(a) Prescribed	265
(b) Obtained	177

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	21
(b) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	117
TOTAL ...	138

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools ...	4
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ...	371*

Includes 65 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 123 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme, and 10 cases having other forms of treatment.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated :

(a) under Child Guidance arrangements ...	73
(b) under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	33

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers :—	
(a) Periodic age groups ...	1577
(b) Specials ...	1013
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ...	2590
Number found to require treatment ...	2197
Number actually treated ...	1293
Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	5011
Half-days devoted to { Inspection 11	
{ Treatment. None especially.	
Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars.	

(6) Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth 3882 (Temporary Teeth 2 }	Total 3884
(7) Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth 782 (Temporary Teeth 482 }	Total 1264
(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions			374
(9) Other Operations		{ Permanent Teeth 1065 (Temporary Teeth 2 }	Total 1067

TABLE VI.
TREATMENT OF ALL OTHER DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Cervical Glands	13
Heart and Circulation	86
Bronchitis	9
Other Diseases of Lungs	45
Developmental—	
Hernia	1
Other	16
Nervous System	31
Psychological—Developmental	13
Other Defects and Diseases	978
TOTAL ...	1192

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.
Minor Ailments	1370
Visual Defects	431
Defects of Nose and Throat	138
Deformities	528
Psychological—Stability	73
Defective Speech	33
Dental Defects	1293
Other Defects	1192
TOTAL ...	5058

Blind (including partially blind).	Children with multiple defects.	At other Institutions ...	2	2	4*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	†
		At no School or Institution	3	2	5†
	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind Children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind	2	—	2
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At Certified Schools for the Blind or partially Blind	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	1	—	1§
		At other Institutions ...	1	3	4*
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf	5	2	7
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	—	4||
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—

* At Certified Day Special School.

† In addition 1 boy was attending a Private School.

‡ Includes 3 boys and 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

§ On waiting list for admission to Certified Day Special School.

|| In addition 1 girl was attending a Private School

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Educationally Subnormal.	At Certified Schools for Education-ally Subnormal Children ...	42	40	82
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	17	19	36
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
Children with Disability of mind.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...	1	3	4
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children ...	—	—	—
Notified during the year to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	4	6	10

Children with Disability of mind. —continued.		Children who, in addition to being educationally subnormal, were blind or deaf ...	Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	—	1*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	11	5	16
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1†
Physically Defective	Children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Certified Special Schools ...	3	2	5*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	2	2	4
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	1	1

* At Certified Day Special School.

† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Physically Defective —continued.			Boys		Girls		Total
Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	5	1	6*		
			10	15	25		
			1	1	2		
			1	2	3†		
Delicate Children, i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.		At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	67	60	127*		
			11	15	26‡		
			—	—	—		
			4	1	5†		
Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.		At Certified Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	5	3	8*		
			7	1	8		
			1	1	2		
			10	2	12||		

* At Certified Day Special School.

† Includes 1 boy and 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

‡ Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.			
	At Certified Special Schools ...	1	4	5*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	3	4	7
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	1	—	1†

* At Certified Day Special School.
† Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

